

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 818

AUGUST 1, 1885

THE GRAPHIC.

AN
ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER.



STRAND

190

LONDON

PRICE NINEPENCE

THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

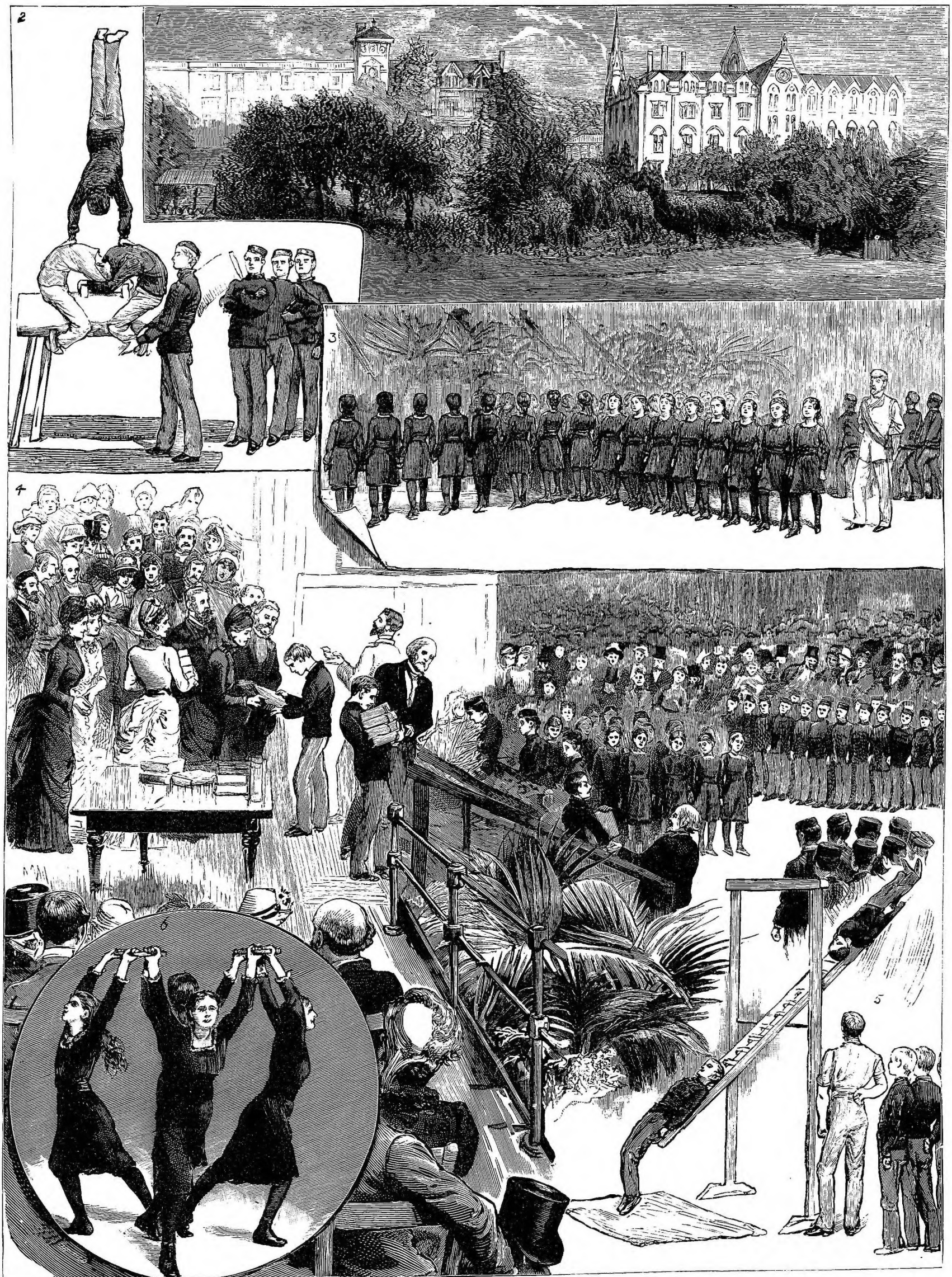
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ÉDITION
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885

WITH EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT

PRICE NINEPENCE
By Post Ninepence Halfpenny



1. The College
2. Vaulting Horse Exercise

3. Girls and Boys Marching: Star Formation
4. Distribution of Prizes by the Princess Frederica of Hanover

5. Ladder See-Saw
6. Ring Exercise

ANNUAL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE AND ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND,
UPPER NORWOOD

Topics of the Week

TORIES AND RADICALS.—The Tories have been only a month in office, yet they have contrived to make their opponents rather uneasy. And the explanation is that they have apparently resolved to adopt a wholly new policy. There is still, no doubt, a very real distinction between the two parties. The Tories have no disposition to abolish the House of Lords, and they are ardent supporters of the connection between Church and State. In foreign policy, too, their principles are very different from those professed by the Radicals. But, so far as the majority of domestic questions are concerned, it is becoming increasingly difficult to say how far the one set of politicians is separated from the other. Lord Salisbury is certainly not less eager than Mr. Gladstone to conciliate Ireland; and in dealing the other day with the great subject of Local Government, the Prime Minister protested that he and his friends are as anxious as their rivals to establish a reformed system. The Liberals certainly do not surpass the Tories in their desire for the proper housing of the poor, nor have they a monopoly of interest in any of the questions which are generally spoken of as social, rather than political. It might be thought that it would be peculiarly difficult for Conservative statesmen to attempt the solution of problems arising from the Land Laws now in force; but if Lord Randolph Churchill finds it possible to support Mr. Broadhurst's Bill for the enfranchisement of leaseholders, why may he not also find it possible to go in some other directions with the most advanced group of politicians? Lord Randolph is rapidly becoming the real leader of his party in the House of Commons, and any opinions at which he may arrive will soon be the opinions of every Tory Democrat. The probability seems to be, that in the coming General Election the constituencies will have to decide, not between a progressive and an obstructive party, but between two parties, each of which will try to outvie the other in the competition for popular favour.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.—There are three principal elements in the structure of South African society, —the British, the Dutch, and the Natives. They are not necessarily hostile to each other, but the diverse nature of their apparent interests is apt to produce misunderstandings and strife. Just now our Government seems to have an excellent opportunity of reconciling these jarring elements into a modified condition of harmony. Sir C. Warren has established a Protectorate over Bechuanaland as far north as latitude 22 deg. south. The Cape Colony has refused to accept this annexation, and just at the same time news comes that the treasury of the Transvaal Republic is empty. What is the plain inference from these facts? Why, that the Crown should boldly assert its sovereignty over those parts of South Africa which lie beyond the self-governing Cape Colony, and are not included in the territories of the twin Boer Republics. A well-conceived scheme of this kind would do much to promote the peace and prosperity of the vast region which lies between the Zambesi River and the northern portion of the old Cape Colony. The reason is that the British Government, in spite of its numerous blunders, is really desirous of upholding the just rights of the black races, whereas the Boers regard them as the Israelites of old regarded the Canaanites. The Boer system of farming in the interior is purely pastoral; and as, in that dry country, it takes a large tract of ground to feed a single ox or sheep, there is a constant desire to annex new territory at the expense of the natives. The Boers had "eaten up" the Southern Bechuanas, and would have "eaten up" those of the North also, but for the prompt action of Sir C. Warren. It is fortunate for the interests of the natives that the Cape Colony refused to accept the annexation, because the Dutch element is so strong in the Cape Parliament, that Boer encroachments would have been connived at rather than repressed. Still more are we bound to do something for that noble race of savages the Zulus, whom thus far we have treated abominably. Instead of making war upon them we ought to have sedulously left them alone, as a counterpoise to Boer voracity. The best recompense we can now make is to place them under the protection of the British Crown. The bankruptcy of the Transvaal Government comes opportunely for the carrying out of these changes. But let us not exaggerate the importance of the failure. It is not like the bankruptcy of a European State. The Transvaalers are but a handful of farmers, a dour, self-contained race, not over-fond of government of any sort, and detesting taxation. At all events, let us not perpetrate once more the blunder of annexing them against their will.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND ELECTORAL DISABILITY.—For one reason, all decent folks will be heartily glad when the Medical Relief Bill becomes the law of the land. From its first inception this measure has given rise to a succession of party tricks, dodges, and bickerings which reflect anything but credit on Parliamentary Government. The spectacle of Lord Granville and Lord Milford bitterly disputing who should have charge of the Bill in the Lords did not conduce to public edification. As regards the measure itself, the gravest

objection is that it will tend to teach the poorer classes to trust entirely to the State for medical attendance, medicine, and comforts. At present it is estimated that only 2½ people out of every 1,000 of the population obtain medical relief, and this small proportion was brought forward by Mr. Balfour as an argument for not abolishing the disqualification. We expect that the percentage will steadily and largely increase now that no disability whatever attaches to the acceptance of such help. Should this prove the case, the benefit societies, which have done so much good in teaching the working classes provident habits, will find their occupation gone. The labouring man will argue to himself, "Why should I go on subscribing to my club when I can get everything my family needs, in the way of doctoring, without paying a single farthing, and without any loss of status, political or social?" It is to be feared, too, that before very long we shall hear precisely the same arguments which have been employed in this case, brought forward to demonstrate the injustice of disfranchising a poor man for accepting outdoor relief. When once a State begins the *facilis descensus* towards Socialism, its pace down the incline is apt to increase by "leaps and bounds."

MR. BRIGHT AND IRELAND.—In the debate on Mr. Bright's strong language a good many Irish members expressed the opinion that whereas Mr. Bright had at one time been an enthusiastic friend of Ireland, he is now her bitter enemy. Yet Mr. Bright argues to-day for all the political and social reforms in Ireland which have ever commended themselves to his judgment. He holds that the people of Ireland should obtain a much larger control over their local affairs than they have hitherto possessed, and he supports every measure which would in his opinion tend to create an industrious and prosperous Irish peasantry. He is held to be an enemy of Ireland simply because he has some old-fashioned prejudices against disorder and violence. Like every sensible Englishman, he is quite willing that Irishmen should agitate, if they please, for Home Rule; but he thinks that the agitation should be conducted by fair means, and that it is the duty of the leaders of the movement to prevent their followers from taking the law into their own hands. Mr. Bright, after his manner, may express his views in rather extravagant language; but his opinions on this subject are the opinions of almost all his countrymen. Even in the United States he is blamed only by Irish immigrants, and by Americans who are of Irish origin. The grievances of Ireland excite little sympathy in foreign countries, and the explanation is to be found chiefly in the evils which Mr. Bright so often and so vehemently condemns. But if he had less to say for himself than he actually has, have the Nationalists established a right to criticise him for the undue vigour of his denunciations? Are they themselves remarkable for calm and measured speech? Mr. Bright in his angriest moods is tame and mild in comparison with the virtuous politicians who professed to be so much shocked by his imputations on their honour.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH EXTENSION.—Parliament Hill is a favourite resort of North Londoners, especially on Sundays. To the present generation it occupies about the same suburban position as Primrose Hill occupied forty years ago. Those who can recall Primrose Hill at that epoch will remember that northward and westward of it was chiefly open country. Now it is hemmed in by houses on every side except the south, where the wooded avenues of Regent's Park display their grateful greenery. This one fact will convey some idea of the marvellous spread of bricks and mortar during the span of a short life-time. Primrose Hill was secured to the public a good many years ago, and now we want to do the same for Parliament Hill, which, with its undulating slopes, its extensive ponds, and the wooded heights of Caen Wood beyond, form the prettiest bit perhaps of suburban scenery to be found within the same distance of Charing Cross. Every man, woman, and child (and they number some hundreds of thousands in the course of the year) who walks in these charming fields on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon, would feel it as a personal calamity if told that soon they could walk there no longer, as the fields were about to be covered with buildings. But if one of these visitors (say a householder paying 45*l.* a year rent) were informed that if he would contribute sixpence every year, these lovely walks could be kept open and unbuilt on for ever, would he not exclaim, "I will readily contribute that sixpence!" The object of the Garden Party held on Parliament Hill last Wednesday was to show the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and other persons of influence how beautiful a tract of country it was which we desire to rescue from the hands of the builders. If the Board of Works decline to sanction the purchase, it will be because they fear that the public will complain of this slight addition to existing burdens. We therefore ask the public to decide whether the acquisition of such a noble recreation ground is not worth the addition of one-eighth of a penny in the pound to the rates.

MILITARY CONTRACTS.—Mr. W. H. Smith has inaugurated his reign at the War Office in a happy manner. He promises that further inquiry shall be made into the charges brought by Dr. Cameron against the Commissariat and Transport Departments during the Egyptian campaign, and the public may rest assured that the investigation will be thorough and searching. Unhappily, even if the present offenders were

tarred and feathered, or ridden on a rail, we should have no guarantee against the repetition of their knavish practices. From a time to which the memory of man reacheth not, army contractors have generally shown a certain laxity of morality. It is the same among all races, and in every clime; even as it has been said that the most honourable man becomes a cheat the moment he takes to horse dealing, so it seems in the nature of things that an army contractor should be dull in moral sense. Gentlemen who follow this lucrative business seem to lose sight of the fact that any *laches* on their part may lead to the loss of a battle, even of an army. The whole affair presents itself to their minds as a matter of commerce, pure and simple. They are sellers, the military authorities buyers; *caveat emptor* governs all the rest. It does not occur to them that if the articles they supply turn out worthless, the troops may be unable to obtain substitutes, and so suffer in health or mobility. Considerations of this sort are outside the trade, which concerns itself solely with the eternal question of profit and loss. All the more necessary, therefore, is it for the buyers to adopt adequate measures to test supplies, and this still remains to be done both by the War Office and Admiralty.

M. FERRY'S COLONIAL POLICY.—On Tuesday M. Ferry offered an elaborate defence of his Colonial policy, and in supporting it he pointed to the expansion of England and Germany. He forgot, however, that there is a vast difference in this respect between France and the Teutonic nations. England and Germany have a large surplus population, which must either emigrate or live under almost intolerable conditions at home. The population of France, on the contrary, tends rather to decrease than to increase; and there is no really popular impulse in favour of the formation of colonies. This was not always the case. In the eighteenth century great numbers of Frenchmen emigrated, and for a long time it was doubtful whether the future of North America belonged to them or to the English settlers. The question was not finally decided until the defeat of Montcalm by Wolfe. Now all the conditions are changed. The French of to-day, as a rule, are too fond of their own country to go in search of fortune in other lands; and it is in vain for them to conquer distant territory in the hope that it may some day be occupied by colonists. If they are to obtain a great colonial empire, it must be obtained in the first instance by the enterprise of their traders. Not until then can occasional military expeditions of the kind in which M. Ferry indulged be of any real service to them. In the mean time, the true work of France is nearer home, and M. Clémenceau deserves credit for the clearness and energy with which he impresses this fact on the minds of his countrymen.

HOTEL BREAKFASTS.—Everybody who travels much must have noticed a gradual tendency among hotel-keepers towards a greater fixity of hours for meals. Substantial reasons can be given for this, as for most other changes. In the pre-railway days, when travellers either coached, posted, or rode on horseback, the modern *table d'hôte* dinner was practically non-existent in this country. There was a horrible institution called the coach-dinner, where, as the Glasgow man subsequently said of the Preston refreshment-room, it was a case of "Swallow, swallow, flying, flying south." You paid half-a-crown, and were allowed about ten minutes, at the end of which time Mr. Weller, senior, waddled in, and proclaimed "Coach is ready, gentlemen!" In those days travellers were not very numerous, while snowstorms and bad roads rendered vehicles unpunctual, and so people had their evening meal at whatever hours they pleased. At all the higher-class hotels the *table d'hôte* dinner is now universal, and a fixed hour for breakfast and lunch is gradually creeping in. This partly arises from the system adopted by hotel-keepers of offering board at specified rates. The advantages of a fixed hour for breakfast are obvious. Lazy folks have a powerful inducement to drag them out of bed; the meal is far more sociable and cheerful; and it is more economically served, which in these days of competition is sure to benefit the guest. That some people find these fixed hours inconvenient is natural enough, but they would not pen indignant letters to the papers if landlords understood the true art of complaisance. In such a matter it is unwise to have a rigid unalterable rule. Breakfast should be obtainable at any hour by giving notice overnight, though to prevent abuse of the privilege by idle, unpunctual people, a small advance in the *table d'hôte* charges might be made in such cases.

SPANISH CHOLERA AND LONDON DRAINS.—When English folks are talking about the lamentable ravages of the cholera in Spain, it is not uncommon for a certain Phariseism to make itself evident. The dread scourge, it is hinted, finds itself quite at home among the dirty Spaniards, but it could not last a week in clean, wholesome, well-drained London. The metropolis is all that, taking it as a whole; among the great capitals of the world it stands foremost in regard to sanitation. The worst of King Cholera is, however, that he does not take a city as a whole, but seizes those parts which suit him best. Let him once establish himself among harmonious environments, and it will not be long before he strikes tentative blows here and there outside his conquered territory, to ascertain where he may plant another colony. Bearing this in mind, Londoners should not take too much comfort to themselves from the fact that their vast city shows

favourably in the Bills of Mortality. There are many thoroughfares where the "grids" have lately given forth stench which could not be surpassed in Black Town, Madras. The sanitary authorities will probably attribute this to the long continuance of dry hot weather. That may be the cause, but were King Cholera to appear among us, it would be poor comfort to lay the blame for the decimation of this or that parish on the weather. There is no reason at all why artificial flushing should not take the place of natural when the latter proves deficient; and, in these days of cheap deodorisers, it reflects discredit on any municipality to have a single "grid" emitting repulsive odours day after day.

INCONSISTENCY IN POLITICS.—"There were men who had served under Mr. Gladstone—like the late Mr. Fawcett—who would rather have swept a crossing for the rest of their lives than eat half the dirt these men had swallowed in the course of eight-and-twenty days." So said Mr. Mundella on Tuesday evening, speaking of the Tory Ministry. Mr. Mundella can hardly be of opinion that talk of this kind is likely to improve the tone of political discussion; and to some of his hearers it must have seemed slightly absurd that a member of the late Government should be so very indignant about the inconsistency of his opponents. Were the actions of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues always in perfect harmony with the doctrines about which they were so enthusiastic in 1880? At that time they could not find language strong enough for their condemnation of a war-like policy; yet when trouble arose in Egypt they did not scruple to order the bombardment of the Alexandrian forts, and afterwards they were responsible for a vast amount of bloodshed which might easily have been avoided, and which led to no good results. If Mr. Mundella thinks that there was no inconsistency in all this, he will find few persons to agree with him, and least of all will the Radicals be disposed to support his view. The fact that the Liberal Government was inconsistent does not render excusable any similar offences on the part of the Tory Government, but it ought surely to prevent Liberal orators from assuming the airs of superior virtue. The truth is that when politicians are in Opposition they seldom weigh their words carefully. Their object is to damage the party in power, and in the excitement of debate they forget that they may by-and-by be called upon to fulfil even the rashest of their pledges. When they in their turn are summoned to office they find to their dismay that they have committed themselves to some exceedingly foolish propositions, which they must practically repudiate. This is, no doubt, one of the worst aspects of our system of government by party, and men like Mr. Mundella would do much more good by contending against the general causes of the evil than by pretending that the only offenders are the politicians with whom they themselves do not happen to agree.

LONDON SQUARES.—A proposal made by Lord Brabazon to open the gardens of Eccleston Square to the public during the latter half of August and the whole of September has been declined by the Square Committee. They probably did not feel convinced that the extra guardianship offered by the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association would certainly ensure the trees and shrubs from damage; and, moreover, they stated that several families living in the square were always in town during the dead season. In benevolent efforts of this sort it is well to bear in mind the proverb: "Be just before you are generous." London is better off than most Continental cities in the possession of sundry grassy and wooded enclosures known as squares and crescents; but it must not be forgotten that in nearly every case these enclosures were made by private enterprise and for private objects. When the Bloomsbury region, to take a typical instance, was laid out for building by the Duke of Bedford that day, the green plots were reserved, not for the enjoyment of the public at large, but for the delectation of the Duke's tenants. And it must be admitted that, since lawn-tennis has become such a fashionable recreation, these enclosures are more frequented by the residents than they used to be. Still, on the principle of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, we should like to see every London square well furnished with seats, and freely opened to the public. Plenty of old soldiers could be found to act as custodians, and, if they did their duty, the people living in the adjacent houses could still walk in the square, while the right to play games should be reserved to them only. We recommend Lord Brabazon to draw up a list of the London squares, ascertaining what the aggregate annual cost of making them over to the public would be; and also feeling the pulse of the various owners and inhabitants as regards the free-entry question.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.—While the Conservatives are taking credit to themselves for the improvement in Egyptian affairs, the Liberals stoutly maintain that Lord Salisbury reaps where Mr. Gladstone sowed. To the impartial observer it will probably appear that neither Tweedledee nor Tweedledum has any right to sing a paean. If the Mahdi is really dead of small-pox or spotted typhus, neither our past nor present rulers contributed to the happy event. It remains to be seen, too, whether Khalif Abdullah, or Khalif Osman Digma, or whoever may succeed the defunct saint, will not prove as troublesome a thorn in our side. Abdullah bears the name of being very clever, while we know only too

well how Osman fights. It is true these worthies lack the prestige of the Mahdi, but, on the other hand, they start with the whole Soudan at their disposal. As regards Kassala, the Conservative taunt that the late Government did nothing to rescue the garrison will have more point when the present Cabinet succeed in the effort just announced by Mr. Bourke. If the business be again left to the Negus of Abyssinia, the garrison had better trust to their own valour, as they have been doing for the last eighteen months. It must be admitted that, in the matter of the Egyptian loan, the change of Government has effected a distinct improvement. How Lord Salisbury managed it may be left to the guessers of Pall Mall, each of whom would probably give a different version "on the highest authority." The Conservatives say that the Prime Minister "put his comether" on the German Chancellor; the Radicals call it "truckling to Bismarck." No matter; the Khedive will shortly have a full Treasury, and that, we think, is as happy news for Egypt as the death of the Mahdi, or the relief of Kassala—when it is effected.

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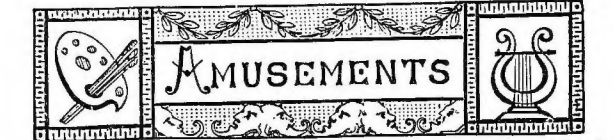
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Perth, dep.	4.31	6.45	8.0
Greenock, dep.	5.40	7.15	9.5
Oban, dep.	5.43	—	—
Perth, dep.	6.50	9.35	11.30
Dundee, dep.	7.30	1.0	8.20
Aberdeen, dep.	10.0	3.20	9.55
London (Euston Station), arr.	—	8.0	8.0

The 8.45 p.m. EXPRESS from EUSTON to PERTH will run until Tuesday, August 11th (Saturday and Sunday nights excepted), as a Relief Train to the 8.50 p.m. Limited Mail. The Train will take saloons with family parties and sleeping and ordinary carriages for Perth and beyond, but will not pick up passengers en route. An undisturbed journey will thus be secured, and the earlier arrival at Perth will give ample time for breakfast, &c., before going forward to the Highlands.

THE HIGHLAND EXPRESS (8.0 p.m.) will run every night (except Saturdays).

A Special Train leaves Euston (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 7.0 p.m. until Tuesday, August 11th, inclusive, for the conveyance of horses and carriages to all parts of Scotland.

A will run every night, but on Sunday Mornings its arrival at Perth will be 8.10 a.m., and it will have no connection to Oban. (Saturday nights from London.) B will run every night, but will have no connection to Edinburgh and the North on Saturday night. C will run every night (Saturdays excepted).

Saloons provided with Lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. down express train from Euston to Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c., without extra charge.

IMPROVED SLEEPING SALOONS, accompanied by an attendant, are run on the night trains between London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s. for each berth.

CALLANDER AND OBAN LINE.
The line affords the quickest and most comfortable route to the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.
For particulars of improved train service from Scotland to London see the Companies' time bills.
G. FINDLAY, General Manager, L. and N.W. Railway.
I. THOMPSON, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

NEW MORNING SERVICE TO THE CONTINENT.
SEA PASSAGE BY DAY. The Great Eastern Railway Company will run a Boat Express from Liverpool Street Station every Saturday and Wednesday at 9 a.m., until August 26, and their ss. *Adelaide* from Harwich (Parkston Quay) at 11 a.m., due at Antwerp the same evening. From Antwerp Tuesday and Friday mornings until August 28th. Night Service to and from Antwerp and Rotterdam as usual every weekday. See handbills, or address F. GOODAY, Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, E.C.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO GIBRALTAR, MADEIRA, AND BACK.—On the completion of her charter to the Government as a transport, the GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY hope to arrange an excursion by the s.s. *ALBATROSS*, of 1,450 tons register and 1,450-horse power, effective, to Gibraltar and Madeira and back, and leaving London on the 29th August, calling at Gibraltar, allowing a stay of two days, and at Madeira of four days. First-class passengers only will be carried, and no cargo. Fare 40 guineas, including provisions. For full particulars apply, by letter, to the General Manager, General Steam Navigation Company, 80, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

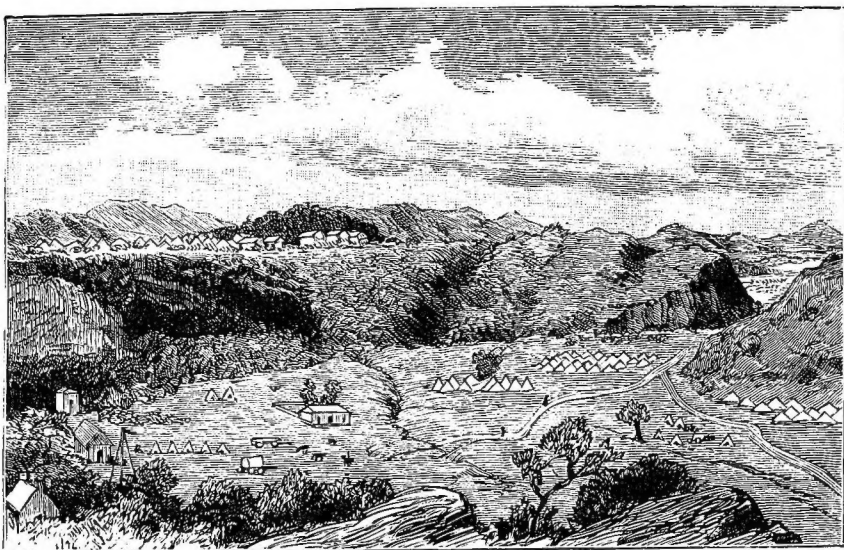
NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, entitled "THE DYCE AND FORSTER COLLECTIONS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON."



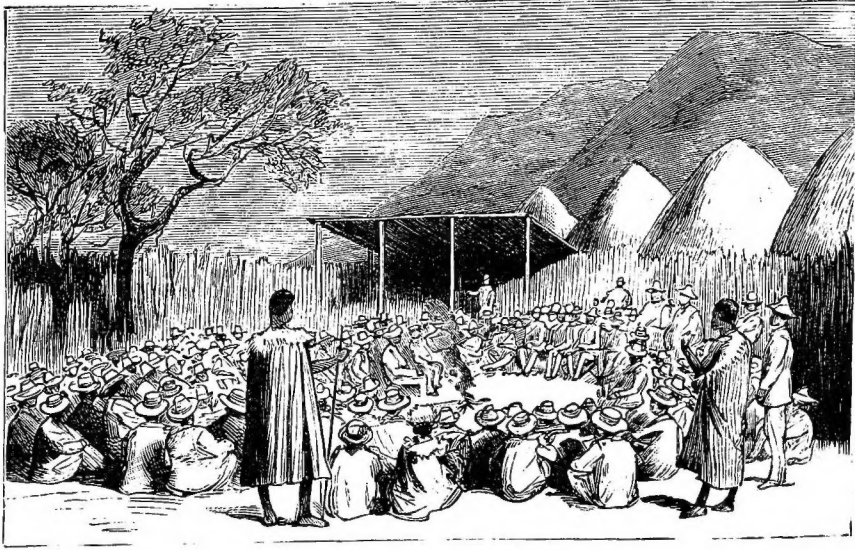
PRIZE FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

On the 18th July the Princess Frederica of Hanover distributed at the Crystal Palace the prizes and diplomas to the successful pupils of this institution. On this occasion the performance was not musical, but gymnastic. About seventy of the pupils, boys and girls, went through various evolutions. First the boys marched in columns of fours and eights, formed hollow squares, &c. Then the girls came on, and went through their marching and Swedish free exercises. The boys were then brought in at the double, and went through some very difficult evolutions, including marching in oblique lines, counter-marching in two's, intersection of columns, and wheeling in sixteens, all at the double. These difficult movements were executed with a wonderful precision. Gymnastics with apparatus followed. Parallel bars, the horse for vaulting, Swedish and ordinary ladders were the apparatus used, and on all of them the pupils exhibited great strength, agility, and grace. Great credit is due to Dr. G. M. Campbell for the way in which he has trained the boys; and the lady teachers who have had the charge of the girls' gymnastics may also be congratulated on having achieved wonderful success. One of the most interesting parts of the Exhibition was the girls' dumb-bell exercises. These were done in time to music, and the music was the Huntsman's Chorus, magnificently sung without accompaniment by the male pupils.

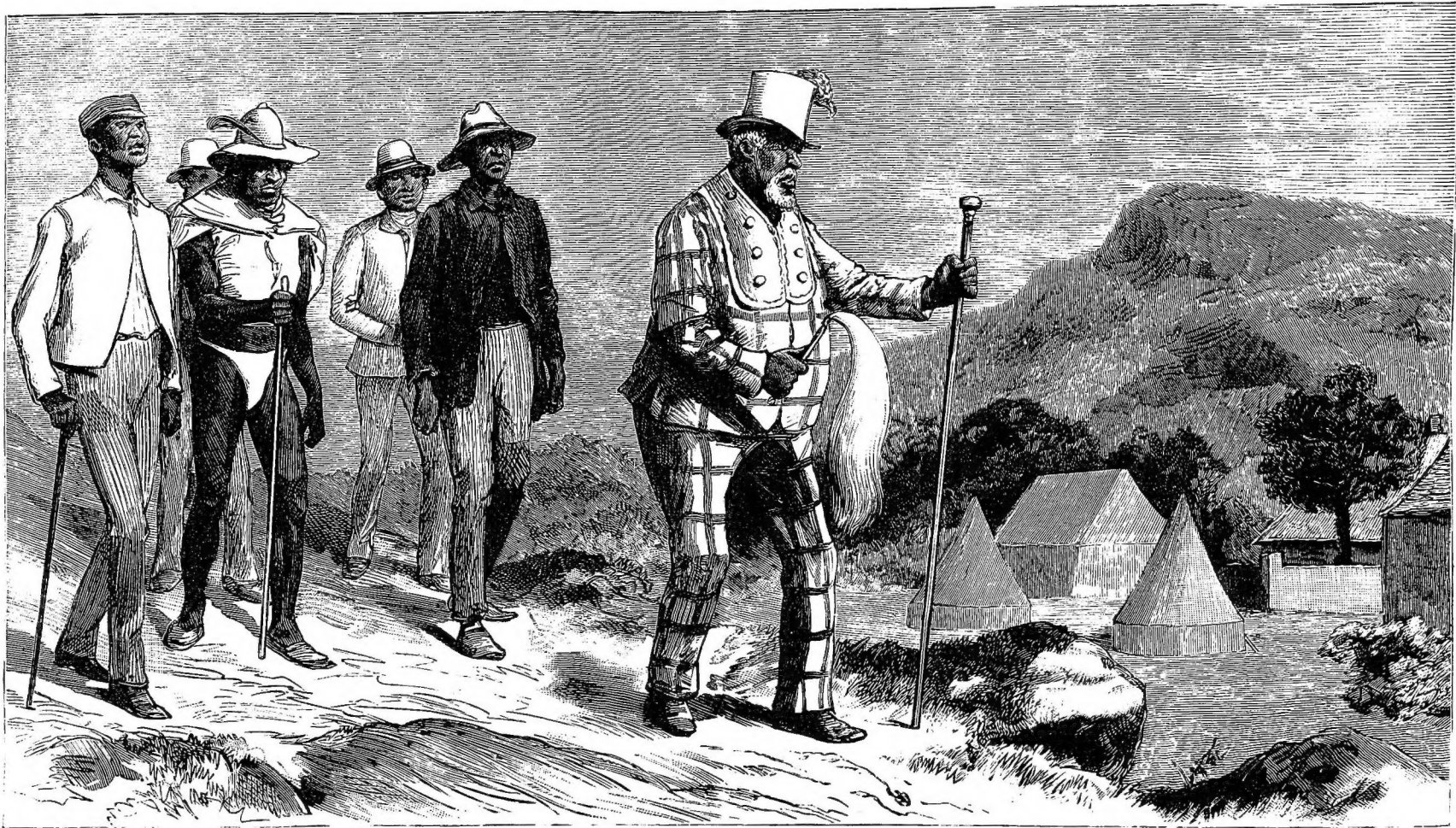
It must not be supposed that the object of this gymnastic teaching is simply to produce an effect on public occasions. On the contrary, the most advanced educators of the blind are agreed that one of the most essential points in their education is to develop their physique. The blind are naturally disinclined to free and rapid motion for fear of accidents. This makes them timid and awkward, and the want of proper exercise acts most injuriously on their general health. All this has to be counteracted by judicious physical training, and the large grounds, extending over about six acres, in which the College stands, afford great opportunities for walking, running, &c. There is a large covered gymnasium for boys, another for girls, a pond covered swimming bath, an outdoor gymnasium for boys, and a pond



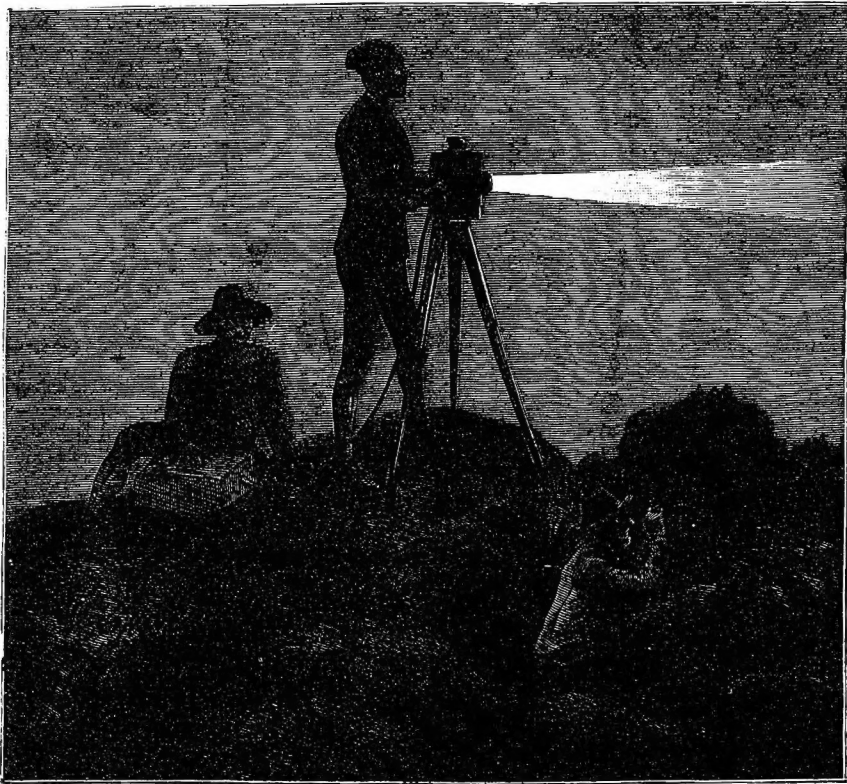
MOLOPOLOLE, CHIEF TOWN OF THE BECHUANAS



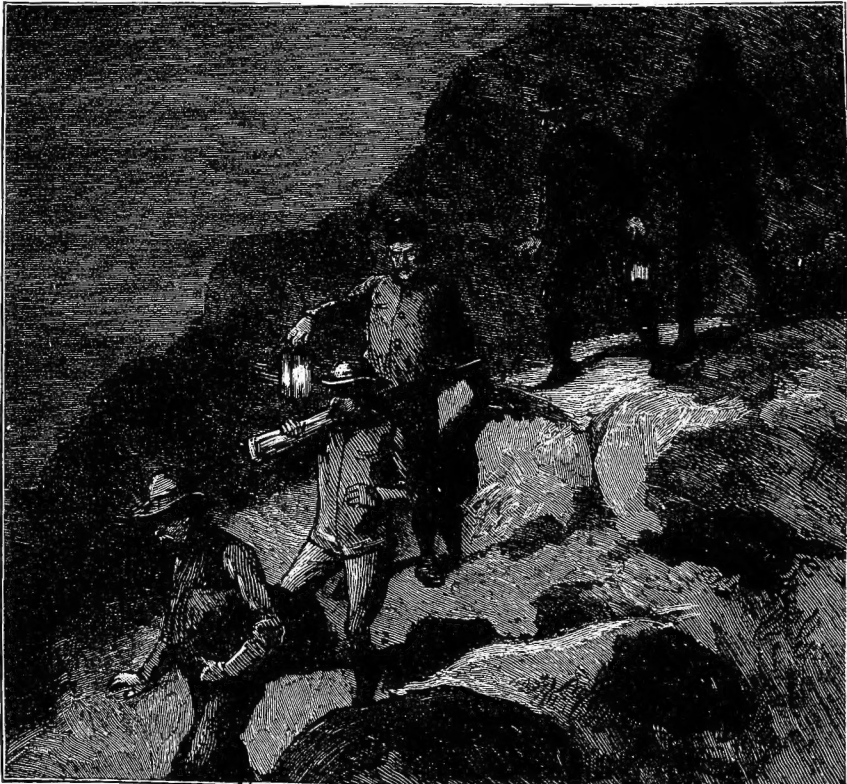
MEETING AT SHOSHONG TO DISCUSS THE PROTECTORATE



SECHELE, CHIEF OF THE BECHUANAS, COMES TO PAY HIS RESPECTS TO THE GENERAL



SIGNALLING FROM MOLOPOLOLE TO KANYA (FORTY MILES) BY LIMELIGHT

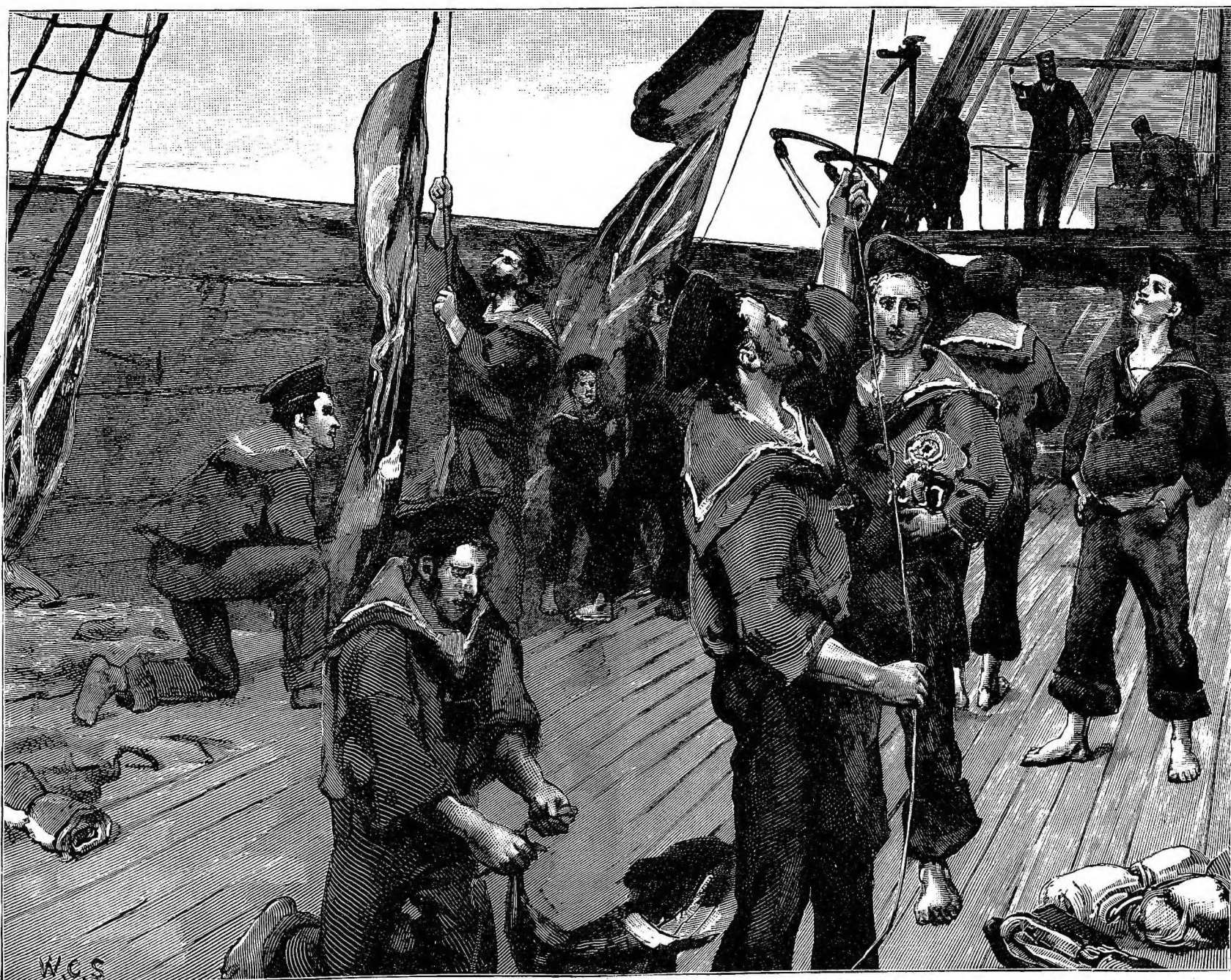


COMING DOWN HILL AFTER THE SIGNALLING

WITH SIR CHARLES WARREN IN BECHUANALAND



THE ROW OF AN OXFORD CREW ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL FROM DOVER TO CALAIS—HALFWAY ACROSS
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE WHO ACCOMPANIED THE EIGHT



DRESSING AN IRONCLAD WITH FLAGS AT SPITHEAD IN HONOUR OF THE WEDDING OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE

where skating is practised whenever the ice bears. Some idea can be formed of the results of this training from the statement in the report that the exact earnings are known of fifty-nine of the pupils who have left, and that their aggregate earnings are over 6,000*l.* a year. Most of the pupils become either pianoforte tuners, teachers, or organists, though some have established themselves successfully in trades, or as literary teachers. After the performance the Princess read an address, and distributed the prizes.

THE BECHUANALAND EXPEDITION

THOSE of our sketches which refer to the visit of Sechele, Chief of the Bechuanas, to Sir C. Warren, are by Captain S. G. Grant, of the Commissariat and Transport Corps. Under date of June 5th he writes thus from Mopolole, which is Sechele's capital:—"Sechele, with whom we have had some difficulty in coming to an understanding, paid a visit to Sir C. Warren, and in the afternoon the General went up to the Chief's kraal, and made the final arrangements for the Protectorate. Sechele is a stout old gentleman, wearing a somewhat peculiar dress. It consists of a tall white hat, with a feather at the top, and a suit of clothes of the very loudest possible tartan, a mixture of red, black, and green, on a grey ground. Last night the signallers tried the limelight between Mopolole and Kanya, a distance of forty miles. They were just able to read messages. This is the longest distance on record."

Our readers are aware that Sir C. Warren has arranged for a British Protectorate over North Bechuanaland up to the 22nd degree of south latitude, in order to protect the natives against the filibustering raids of the Boers. In order to arrange the terms of this Protectorate, Sir C. Warren left the camp at Mafeking, and travelled as far as Shoshong, visiting all the principal chiefs. The party accompanying him consisted of part of his staff, including his aide-de-camp, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Baden Powell, and Lord Clarendon, with twelve men of the 2nd Mounted Rifles. Our engraving of the meeting is from a sketch by Surgeon-Major B. J. Jazdowski, who says: "The rule of these Bechuana chiefs is a limited monarchy; all matters of public policy being discussed in a full assembly of the tribe, which is held in a large staked enclosure in each town. Discussion is free at these meetings, and any one can speak, although as a rule only the head men do so. The Chief is provided with a chair (as were Sir Charles Warren's party), but the rest sit on the ground native fashion."

ACROSS THE CHANNEL IN AN EIGHT-OAR

THE poor Oxonians who essayed to row from Dover to Calais in an eight only meant to do it for their own private amusement, but nowadays the electric wire and the printing press combine to generate a fierce light which beats upon everything and everybody. These young gentlemen did not, like Lord Byron, awake and suddenly find themselves famous. They had been objects of interest for some weeks, during which they had been patiently waiting for a smooth day. At length last Saturday the smooth day came, but unluckily it was also phenomenally hot. The boat left Dover Pier at 10.10 A.M., and reached Calais Pier at 2.35 P.M., thus accomplishing thirty miles (the distance reckoned by the tug captain) in four hours and twenty-five minutes. This was a very creditable performance, especially as two of the crew, Kelly and Fedden, had for some time been *hors de combat*. In fact, most of the work during the latter part of the journey was done by No. 6, A. E. O-Sloccock, of Merton, and by the veteran W. H. Grenfell, who stroked the boat, and was the freshest of the team at the finish. The eight-oar was accompanied by a tug, which brought them and their galley back from Frogland.—Three buglers of the Royal Engineers, stationed at Chatham, essayed a similar feat on the same day in an ordinary pleasure boat. They started from Ramsgate at 7.30 A.M. with a biscuit apiece and a pint of water, intending to get to Calais. After fifteen hours' hard rowing, however, they were picked up completely exhausted off Cape Grisnez by a French pilot boat, and brought into Boulogne, where the British Consul took care of them.

DRESSING A MAN-OF-WAR FOR THE ROYAL WEDDING

THE Eastern Division of the Evolutionary Squadron left Portland on the night of July 22nd, and, proceeding up Channel at an eight knots' speed, reached Spithead, up the eastern passage, at 7 A.M. on the morning of Princess Beatrice's marriage. The arrival of the ships was witnessed by but few spectators, but those who were on the beach saw a very interesting sight. At 8 A.M. the whole Squadron simultaneously dressed with masthead and overhead rainbow flags, in honour of the Royal marriage, the general effect being very fine. With the first stroke of the clock the men-of-war in the harbour, the club houses, coastguard stations along the beach, piers, and hotels facing the sea became similarly decorated.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING, AND ITS RESULTS

THE scene of these engravings is laid somewhere in Ireland, and the story is to the following effect:—Two officers quartered in the district, Captain Burlton and Ensign Sparkins, resolve to get up a picnic, and among other persons invited are Miss Glorvina O'Flahertie, a tall handsome girl, with raven hair, and her cousin, Miss Iolanthe Levison, fair-haired, and a considerable heiress. These young ladies entice little Mrs. Billing, a young widow, to take them under her chaperonage, which she consents to do. As the appointed day turns out very wet, the picnic has to be held indoors, in the barracks. However, they amuse themselves very pleasantly with music, &c., when suddenly it grows very dark; a thunderstorm is beginning. Flashes and crashes succeed each other; the piano is deserted by its votaries; and presently an unwonted vivid flash of lightning reveals to the astonished eyes of Miss O'Flahertie's three big brothers a remarkable tableau. Captain Burlton is protecting Iolanthe, behind whom Mrs. Murphy (who "does" for the officers domestically) is crouching, the little widow is hidden in the centre behind her big fan, while on the other hand that glorious creature Glorvina is resting her massive form in the most enchanting way on Ensign Sparkins' shoulder. Next day the Broddingnagian brotherhood, all armed suggestively with whips, call on the wretched Sparkins to ascertain if his "intentions" are strictly honourable; while the astute Captain Burlton takes the opportunity of this diversion to make excellent running with the fair Iolanthe.

THE LATE GENERAL GRANT

AND

GOODWOOD RACES

See page 124.

THE SOLDIER'S PARTING

THERE is nothing calling for special notice in the subject of this engraving, which represents a young sergeant, who has been ordered on active service, bidding good-bye to his family. Our object, however, in publishing this engraving is because the picture, by W. J. Carpenter, from which it was taken gained the Prize at the School of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This School is situated in Great Ormond Street, the studios being at the back of the Working Men's College. The period of studentship is limited to two years; the instruction is gratuitous; and there are at present thirty-six pupils, whose progress has been very satisfactory.

BRITISH GURHWAL

GURHWAL, which lies in the shadow of the great Himalaya range, is a country of mountains, ravines, valleys, and streams. In parts it is very fertile, and the crops abundant. There is plenty of timber in some parts, but little use is made of it. Large and small game abound, but the rivers near the snow-mountains contain no fish on account of the coldness of the water. The climate is very cold during the winter, with much snow; while during the rainy months it is hot and feverish in the valleys, but for part of the year the weather is magnificent—clear skies, and a bracing and exhilarating atmosphere.

The Gurhwals are tall, well-made fellows, not over-clean in their persons, rather indolent, making the women do most of the hard work, and delighting in sport. A sure way to win a Gurhwal's services is to offer him a little gunpowder and a handful of shot.

The women are picturesque, though, like the men, rather dirty. They delight in jewellery, and affect nose-rings, earrings, and bangles.

The shrine of the great Hindu god Vishnu at Badrinath is one of the most sacred spots in India. Thousands of pilgrims, men and women, old and young, rich and poor, resort thither to worship and obtain remission of past sins. In winter the shrine lies buried in snow, and the priests and their myrmidons migrate elsewhere. Those of the pilgrims who can afford it travel in a litter or palanquin, but some of the old ladies are carried in a basket for many miles on the back of a stout porter. Thousands of poor souls tramp along the steep and tortuous road, scarcely able to drag their wearied limbs, but quite content to "see Badrinath and die." The peak of Badrinath, 27,000 feet high, is one of the earthly habitations of the great Vishnu. Hence its sacredness.

The engravings of the tea garden at Kousamie, Kumaon, and of the men engaged in the various processes of the industry, need no explanation.—Our engravings are from sketches by Captain Charles Pulley, 3rd Goorkhas.

THE DYCE AND FORSTER COLLECTIONS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON

See pp. 129 et seq.

"FIRST PERSON SINGULAR"

MR. DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY's New Story, illustrated by C. Reinhart, is continued on page 133.



THE progress of events in Parliament has been disturbed by the unwonted circumstance of a personal passage of arms in the House of Lords. As a rule the House of Lords sets an example in the matter of manners that might with advantage be followed in "another place." There are occasionally little tiffs between Lord Salisbury and Earl Granville. But the foils are always buttoned, and the combatants excel each other in courtesy of bearing. The affair of Monday night was another matter, and Earl Granville, who was one of the actors in it, was undisguisedly angry.

The incident arose in connection with the Medical Relief Bill, whose personal history has been a series of explosions. On Thursday in last week matters reached a crisis, the Government being heavily defeated when resisting a motion including medical comforts in the term "medical relief." It is generally agreed that Sir Michael Beach made a grave tactical error in bringing about this catastrophe. A more skilful leader, acknowledging the force of circumstances, would have spared himself and his party an ignominious and unnecessary defeat. Nor did he mend matters by the line of conduct subsequently adopted. On the part of the Government he disclaimed all further responsibility for the measure, and Ministers sat like so many dummies silent on the Treasury Bench, whilst the majority hilariously carried forward the Bill, inserting by the way a couple of amendments which Mr. Balfour had placed upon the paper, but which he declined to move.

The Bill passed the report stage in the Commons on Thursday night, and on Friday was quietly read a third time, and sent up to the Lords. Here fatality pursued it. When Sir Michael Beach abandoned the Bill Sir William Harcourt took it in charge, and when it was passed on to the Lords Earl Granville, as representative of the Liberals, was prepared to pilot it through. The Leader of the Opposition sauntered down to the House on Monday prepared to fulfil this mission. On his arrival he found to his boundless surprise that the Earl of Milltown, a potential statesman of whom the world had not hitherto heard, had taken upon himself to give notice to move the second reading on Thursday. Earl Granville blazed forth in unwonted indignation. The procedure was not only most unusual, but it was complicated by personal circumstances. Here was a Tory peer suddenly emerging from obscurity to possess himself of the direction of a Bill which really belonged to the Liberals, and which it was generally known the Liberal Leader was prepared to adopt. Lord Milltown stood by his right, and what was significant, if not explanatory, was the fact that he was backed up from the Ministerial Bench. Both combatants persisting in their right, it was moved that Lord Milltown should have precedence, and, the Conservative ranks closing up to support this claim, Earl Granville retired. On Tuesday the Bill was read a second time without further incident, though its history is not yet closed.

In the Commons the House has met early, sat late, and ground away at Supply. On Monday the Army Estimates claimed attention, and received it through many dreary hours. Dr. Cameron hammered away once more at the shortcomings of the Commissariat, and secured a promise from the Secretary of State for War to look into one notorious case dealing with the contract for hay. If one-half alleged by Dr. Cameron be true, and his statements are supported by evidence given before the Royal Commission, the condition of affairs is not only scandalous, but dangerous to the public safety. Somehow or other the Member for Glasgow has not succeeded in awakening the sympathy, or even eliciting the interest, of the House, and as soon as possible the vote was taken without a division.

Much more interest was shown in the motion brought forward by Mr. Labouchere to reduce the estimates by the sum of 40*l.* This has been expended upon a special steamer hired to bring home the Duke of Cambridge from Calais to Dover. Mr. Labouchere, it appeared, in taking up this matter was animated chiefly by concern for the interests of Royalty itself. The matter was, as he said, a small one, but it was peculiarly calculated to attract the attention of the working man, whose affection for Royalty could scarcely withstand the shock. The Member for Northampton doubted whether the charge was one that could fairly be pressed upon the Imperial Exchequer. What with his salary and pensions, the Duke of Cambridge is, he thinks, in a position to bear the expenses of his own pleasure trips. But if it be otherwise, he might be content with having a special cabin provided for him at the national expense on one of the ordinary passenger steamers. There was a very small Committee whilst this was going forward, but Mr. Labouchere

succeeded in inducing twenty-three members to go with him into the Division Lobby.

Supply was again the subject of business on Tuesday. This time the Irish took the field, and kept it till Wednesday morning dawned. But the House was not permitted forthwith to get to business. Mr. Callan had a grievance which he determined to air. In his speech delivered at the Spencer banquet, Mr. Bright had taken the liberty to refer to the conduct of the Parnellites, and had spoken of their "boundless sympathy for criminals and murderers." They had, moreover, virulently attacked Earl Spencer, and as far as possible had obstructed all legislation for the repression of crime. This is strong language, and Mr. Callan was naturally shocked at its utterance. Mr. Bright, in the innocence of his heart, had paired for the Session, and gone down to his home at Rochdale under the belief that he had parted company with active politics as far as the present Parliament was concerned. He was brought back by telegram to answer this charge, which he did in a manner uncomfortably effective. In pitiless manner he took up one by one the various sentences in his speech upon which the charge was lodged, and put it to the Parnellites themselves whether his statement was correct. Had they assailed the judges? Had they charged the law officers of the Crown with packing juries? Had they brought against Earl Spencer charges which if true should have brought the Viceroy to the gallows? Had they obstructed legislation; and had they ever emphatically condemned persons guilty of outrage and murder who had been convicted after patient trial before a jury of their own countrymen?

This was an exceedingly awkward way of putting it. If the Parnellites answered "No," in reply to these charges, they would offend some of their own constituents, and, what was more important, would affront their friends in the United States, by whose money gifts they live. If they answered "Yes," what became of the charge against Mr. Bright? Everything he had said would be justified out of their own mouths. When Mr. Bright began his catechism they sat silent, neither admitting nor denying anything. But before he had proceeded far they determined on the bolder course, and by their cheers identified themselves with the actions and sentiments Mr. Bright had denounced at the Spencer banquet. As for Mr. Bright, his position being thus established, he stood by everything he had said. "Nothing in the world," he declared amid cheers in which many Conservatives joined, "will induce me to withdraw an atom of it." An animated discussion followed, in which Lord Randolph and Mr. Chamberlain took part. Mr. Callan, who had got a little more than he looked for, wanted to bring the matter to a conclusion by withdrawing his motion. This light-hearted procedure the House would not stand, and the motion was emphatically rejected by 154 votes against 23.



THE persistence of some important theatres in keeping open doors in spite of the hot weather and the counter-attractions of out-door recreation appears at first sight to be strangely at variance with the complaints that are heard of depression in the theatrical world. These houses, however, are devoted to the production of romantic dramas, and this is a class of piece which has always been regarded as independent in great degree of atmospheric influences. The reason no doubt is that, while the comedies and poetical plays appeal only to the cultivated playgoer, the romantic dramas have special attractions for that more robust class of patrons of the drama who consider a little inconvenience from heat in a playhouse but a trifling matter, compared with the pleasure of witnessing the performance of a stirring and exciting play. At the ADELPHI, the Messrs. Gatti have revived Mr. Boucicault's *Arrah-na-Pogue*, with an excellent cast, and with due provision of picturesque scenery; and there seems no reason to doubt that their enterprise will be well rewarded. The play, which has not been acted very lately, unfolds an interesting story, in which Irish history in the stormy times of '98 is pleasantly blended with a romantic love story, and with a succession of scenes illustrative of Irish character. Its personages are sketched with a skilful hand—special care having been bestowed upon "Shaun-the-Post"—the quick-witted warm-hearted Irish peasant, whose persecutions at the hands of the cowardly, fawning, and spiteful informer Feeny give rise to so many scenes of mingled pathos and humour. Mr. Sullivan, who now plays this part, falls somewhat short of Mr. Boucicault's admirable impersonation; but is nevertheless a very good actor of Irish parts. In Miss Mary Rorke, the revival has the advantage of a heroine who for tenderness, sprightly humour, and winning presence, has certainly not been excelled by any predecessor. Mr. Pateman's Feeny is, moreover, forcible, and always picturesque. Next to these, perhaps, the best performance is that of the good-natured, impulsive Colonel O'Grady, by Mr. Beveridge. The famous trial scene and perilous escape from the castle dungeon were very effectively presented on Saturday evening, and the performance received from the large audience a hearty welcome.

DRURY LANE has also reopened, undaunted by the comparative failure of Mr. Elliot Geler's new play—a piece that deserved a better fate in spite of the censures of critics who have unquestionably lavished praises upon pieces of the same class which have not exhibited an equal degree of stage craft, or of skill in developing a complicated story. Like the Messrs. Gatti, Mr. Augustus Harris—pending the production of an entirely new drama—relies on a revival of what now may fairly be described as a standard play. This is the late Mr. Charles Reade's *It's Never Too Late To Mend*, which, notwithstanding the revolting nature of its prison scene, is an exciting and an interesting piece, introducing the spectator to a constant change of picturesque scenes and incidents, and combining the grave and the gay with a master hand. It is revived in no grudging spirit, and is supported by a powerful cast, including Mr. Charles Warner, who is, indeed, the only recognised representative of Robinson, and Mr. Calhaem, who has in like manner made the amusing character of "Jacky" his own. Miss Isabel Bateman, whose manner and delivery are a little wanting in freedom and spontaneity, appears as Susan Merton.

The projected farewell benefit on the occasion of Mr. Creswick's forthcoming retirement from the stage naturally excites a warm interest among the numerous friends and admirers of that sterling actor. On Thursday a preliminary meeting for drawing up the programme, which is certain to be of a very elaborate character, was held at the LYCEUM. Mr. Augustus Harris has already placed Drury Lane Theatre at the disposal of the committee for the performances, which will take place in the afternoon at a date not yet definitively arranged.

With the performance of *Olivia*, for the benefit of Miss Terry, on Thursday, the LYCEUM season was brought to a close. The house will reopen with the same play about the 5th of September.

THE GAIETY reopens on Monday with a burlesque of Mr. Wills's play, entitled *The Vicar of Wakefield*; or, *The Miss Terry-ous Uncle*—the joint production, we believe, of Mr. Yardley and Mr. Pottinger Stephens. The comedy of *Dundreary's Brother Sam* will be revived on the same occasion. Miss Laura Linden, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Violet Cameron, and other popular performers, have joined Mr. Hollingshead's company.



THE CUSTOMARY ANNUAL BANQUET of the Lord Mayor to Her Majesty's Ministers was given on Wednesday. Both Lord Idlesleigh and Lord Randolph Churchill were absent, and it seems as if the latter was disposed to cultivate silence at this juncture, since he telegraphed his inability to speak at Liverpool, where he had been expected on Wednesday. The proceedings in the Egyptian Hall were more than usually interesting, not only from the first appearance in it since their accession to office of the new Prime Minister and some of his principal colleagues, but from the presence of Lord Wolsley and Lord Charles Beresford, who returned thanks for the Army and Navy respectively. Lord Wolsley's speech, mainly a eulogium on the conduct of the forces which he commanded in Egypt, included a statement that the army since he knew it had steadily improved, and the expression of a hope that promotion by seniority would be abolished, and that in favour of a system of careful selection. Lord Charles Beresford reiterated the statements as to the deficiencies in the Navy and the means of repairing them, which, as mentioned further on in this column, he made in Marylebone on Monday.

IN THE SPEECH OF THE EVENING, Lord Salisbury acknowledged gracefully and gratefully the fair and honourable manner in which Mr. Gladstone had carried out the assurances given when the new Government accepted office. To the same subordination of party spirit to the promotion of national interests which had marked Mr. Gladstone's conduct, Lord Salisbury ascribed his own acceptance, in some matters of foreign policy, of the pledges given by his predecessor, for the seeming inconsistency of which he and his colleagues had been censured. He disputed the truth of the charge that he had undergone conversion to the views of certain of his opponents as regarded Ireland. He had been convinced, ever since a great extension of the franchise was determined on, that, unless under very peculiar circumstances, the continuance of exceptional legislation could not be reconciled with that extension, and he had carefully avoided recommending such a course. Touching on the measures which he hoped to see passed this Session, he laid stress on his own Bill for the Improvement of the Housing of the Working Classes. The reserve imposed by circumstances on the action of the Government harmonised, Lord Salisbury said in the peroration of his speech, with the state of public feeling—which was a desire for an interval of peace and repose.

MR. GLADSTONE has been suffering from what is described as a slight but somewhat obstinate and chronic catarrh of the larynx. His medical advisers have enjoined entire rest of the voice, and this injunction has produced a decided improvement.

AT MORE THAN ONE PUBLIC MEETING in the metropolis this week for which his presence had been promised, Sir Charles Dilke's absence, it was intimated, was caused from his health having so suffered from overwork that he has been obliged to cancel all his engagements for some time.

LORD HENRY LENNOX, who has been left out of the Ministerial arrangements, will, it is reported, receive a Peerage.

THE STAFF OF THE HOME OFFICE is, after all, not to be reinforced by the co-operation of Sir Henry Maine. The state of his health prevents him from accepting the permanent Under-Secretaryship of the department, to which the present Legal Under-Secretary, Mr. Godfrey Lushington, is promoted. Mr. Lushington is succeeded by Mr. E. Leigh Pemberton, one of the Conservative members for East Kent, whose consequent retirement from Parliament will cause a vacancy in the representation of the division.

A SUGGESTION BY THE LATE MR. FAWCETT for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the education and general education of the blind was approved by his colleagues, and is to have effect given it by their successors. The Duke of Westminster is to be Chairman of the Commission, and among its members will be the Bishop of London, Mr. Mundella, and Dr. Campbell, of the Norwood School for the Blind.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, accompanied by the Duchess of Marlborough and Lord Harris, among other notabilities, inaugurated at Croydon on Monday a "Dames' Habitation"—or probably what in ordinary parlance would be called a Ladies' Branch—of the Primrose League, and in the speech with which she opened it expressed a hope that it would have a practical effect at the next election in that borough.

AS ONE OF THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES for East and West Marylebone, Lord Charles Beresford made the electors on Monday a speech of sailor-like frankness, in the course of which he averred that, taking the war vessels of the French "all round," they were more fit for going into action than our own. To place the Navy in a state of tolerable efficiency, twenty millions sterling was, he thought, the lowest adequate sum, and, to spare the taxpayer, a loan to that amount ought to be raised for the purpose.

A NUMBER OF PUBLIC MEETINGS have been held in London and the provinces, to urge the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill during the present Session, and the necessity for rendering more stringent its provisions for the protection of young females.

MR. BULMER, the Queen's Prize-man of the Wimbledon Meeting, which closed on Saturday, received on Monday a triumphal reception from his fellow-townsmen at Spalding, the streets being decorated with flags, and lined with crowds of spectators, who cheered the conquering hero as he was driven through the town in a carriage and four. At a public banquet in the evening his health was drunk with enthusiasm.

IN VIEW OF THE POSSIBILITY of the importation of cholera from Spain, a reassuring statement was made by Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, Medical Officer of Health for the City, at a meeting of the Court of Sewers on Tuesday. The cholera which had recently been fatal in a few cases in the metropolis was, he said, of the English type. The vacation about to commence was, he added, unclouded by threatenings of epidemic disease. The excellent precautions taken by the Port of London sanitary authorities, and by the Court which he was addressing, might inspire the public with confidence.

THE APPLICATION OF THE MUNSTER BANK for an advance of half-a-million sterling has been declined by the Bank of Ireland, which considers that the resources of the shareholders have not been adequately drawn upon. Petitions for its compulsory liquidation were on Wednesday again adjourned by the Master of Rolls in Dublin, to give time for further efforts to resuscitate it. But an unexpected obstacle has arisen. Mr. Farquharson, one of the joint managers of the Bank, has just absconded, and for his apprehension a warrant has been issued. He is supposed both to have falsified entries in the Bank's books, and to have participated in the embezzlement of some of its funds.

THE SUBSCRIPTION for the widows and children of the victims of the terrible explosion at the Clifton Hall Colliery has been closed, after realising the large sum of 23,816*l*.

A FEW MINUTES after one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, one of the largest fires which have occurred of late years at the

East End of London broke out on the premises of a builder in Holywell Lane, Great Eastern Street, Shoreditch, and rapidly extended to the contiguous warehouses. A great proportion of the fire extinguishing resources of the Metropolis was brought to bear on the enormous conflagration, which was not subdued until five o'clock, or before thirteen large warehouses had been more or less seriously damaged, some of them being completely gutted.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death in his 101st year, of the venerable Sir Moses Montefiore, a memoir of whom appeared in our columns on the occasion of his completion of his hundredth year; in her eighty-third year of the Dowager Countess of Chesterfield, mother of the seventh Earl and of the late Countess of Carnarvon, in whose right Lord Carnarvon's eldest son, Lord Porchester, succeeds to the large estates in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire of his grandmother just deceased; in his sixty-second year, of Sir S. W. Allen, successively Minister of Justice in New South Wales and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of that colony; in his sixty-third year of Major-General C. W. Miles, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, who served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-8; in his sixty-second year, of Major-General H. T. Bartlett, who commanded the 18th Punjab Infantry at Peshawur when the 51st Bengal Native Infantry mutinied there in August, 1857; and in his seventy-fourth year, of the Hon. J. A. Erskine, late Assistant-Commissary-General.

THE RESULT OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

OUR readers will be aware that a Conference which met at Washington during October last recommended that the meridian of Greenwich should be adopted as the Prime Meridian from which longitudes should be reckoned towards the E. and W. from 0 to 180 degrees; and that a universal day should be adopted, commencing at Greenwich midnight. The latter recommendation has given rise to much speculation as to our time-reckoning of the future, and some persons had gone so far as to have their watches altered in consequence of statements that the Astronomer Royal intended to begin the new reckoning on January 1st, 1885. It may be well to point out that these statements are not quite accurate; for the only step the Official Head of English Astronomy proposes to take in the matter at present is to alter the public clock outside Greenwich Observatory by twelve hours, in order that the hands of the clock may point to 0 h. at the beginning of the present *civil* day, *i.e.*, at midnight. As the clock face is graduated to 24 h., it is thought that by referring to it the public may become familiar with counting from 0 h. to 24 h. instead of the present method. It will, however, be necessary to have more than one such clock, or we fear the number of the general public who see the system will be very limited.

We learn that American and German astronomers are averse to beginning the astronomical day at midnight, and it is extremely improbable that any country will at present go beyond the steps taken by Mr. Christie. Even should the public decide to adopt the practice (used with success by astronomers) of counting the hours from 0 h. to 24 h., we fail to see the necessity of altering the watch dials in England, as by no possible means can any one make an error of twelve hours in the time; this being so, it is only necessary to add twelve hours to the time recorded by the watch after noon, a feat within the capacity of most persons possessing a clock or watch.

The adoption of Greenwich as the Prime Meridian is, we believe, satisfactorily received in all countries, except France, whose leading astronomers desire the adoption of a neutral meridian, which desire will, we have no doubt, be waived in view of the fact that the scientists of other nations are unanimous on the point. As soon as the question of commencing the day at noon or midnight is decided, there is no doubt that the adoption of a universal day for international transactions will follow, the civil day continuing to be used for local purposes. In regard to the civil day, it is highly probable that the system used by the railways of Canada and the United States will supersede that now in use. By this system four meridians are chosen at five, six, seven, and eight hours west of Greenwich, and each town keeps the time of the nearest meridian, as we throughout England keep Greenwich time. Were this system to come into general use, the time so obtained would only differ 30 min. from the local time (or a few minutes more than in some parts of England), whilst every one having to deal with questions involving time will see at once the value of adopting a method in which the fractions of the hour throughout the world are coincident.

J. P.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER have been impressing the neighbouring Turcomans by a grand sham-fight. A Russian and a British army were supposed to hold respectively Pul-i-Khisti and Ak-Tepé, and the Muscovite force vanquished the enemy with the greatest ease, much to the spectators' edification.

LONDON MORTALITY increased again last week, when the deaths numbered 1,626 against 1,616 during the previous seven days, being a rise of 10, but 141 below the average, while the death-rate further increased to 20.9 per 1,000. There were 6 deaths from small-pox (a decrease of 5), 284 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a rise of 68), 65 from measles (a fall of 17), 51 from whooping-cough (a decline of 26), 19 from diphtheria (an increase of 3), 11 from scarlet fever (a fall of 2), 9 from enteric fever (a decrease of 8), 2 from ill-defined forms of fever, 5 from cholera (a decline of 2), and 1 from typhus. The fatal cases resulting from diseases of the respiratory organs fell to 180 from 197, and were 11 below the average. Forty-two deaths were due to violence, and of these 40 were caused by negligence or accident. There were 2,423 births registered, an increase of 12, but 266 below the average. The mean temperature was 64.5 deg., and 1.5 deg. above the average, while there were 55.9 hours of bright sunshine.

THE FINAL CLEARING OF HELL GATE, which has hitherto so impeded and endangered ships on their way to and from New York, will take place in a month's time. For over eleven years works have been in progress along this dangerous channel of the East River, removing one impediment after another, and now the last great obstacle, the huge middle reef of Flood Rock, nine acres in extent, is to be blown up by a new explosive, "rackarock." This powder is made of di-nitro-benzole, a product of the distillation of coal-tar, and chlorate of potash, both of which are harmless apart, and can thus be easily transported and handled. Rackarock to the amount of 226,000 lbs. and 75,000 lbs. of dynamite will be packed in copper cylinders and rammed home, the mine will then be flooded, and the charge exploded by electricity. The *New York Herald* gives an interesting description of a visit to the works, where long lines of gallery pierce the rock twenty-five feet below the water. Huge stone pillars support the masses of rock above, and miniature railways run in all directions. Mud and puddles are everywhere, water drips overhead and streams down the sides of the galleries, so that exploring is decidedly wet work. The temperature is about 70 deg., and the air "fresh and pleasant," evidently suiting the workmen, who toil away in sections of eight hours apiece, the gangs relieving each other without a moment's cessation of the work night or day.



A FINE "HOLY FAMILY," BY CORREGGIO, has been unearthed at Vienna by the custodian of the Art Academy. This precious Old Master has been recoloured three times, but happily has received no very serious injury.

ANOTHER PAIR OF KANGAROOS have been placed in the Brodie Park at Paisley by the Marquis of Bute, who is trying to acclimatise the animals in North Britain. The couple which he gave to the park some months ago only lived a short time.

THE QUICKEST ASCENT OF MONT BLANC yet recorded was made last week. A Welsh tourist and three guides reached the summit in twelve hours direct from Chamounix, having crossed the glaciers below the Grands Mulets by moonlight.

A HIMALAYAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY is to be established at Simla, with branches at Darjeeling and other hill stations. The Society will publish reports of the mountain fauna, flora, and minerals, and form a Museum to exhibit specimens.

ICE THIEVES sorely worried the New Yorkers during the recent severe heat wave. Men lay in wait for the ice put down at the different doors, and briskly carried off the blocks before the servants could reach the passage to take in their daily supply.

READERS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY numbered 154,729 during the year just ended, and consulted 1,100,450 volumes. Altogether 31,747 volumes and pamphlets were added to the library within the twelvemonth, besides 2,890 parcels of newspapers.

THE BATH IN WHICH MARAT WAS ASSASSINATED BY CHARLOTTE CORDAY is shortly to be sold by auction for the benefit of a Breton parish. This relic of the First French Revolution has lately come into the possession of a Breton priest, who thus intends to turn it to charitable account.

A BRIDGE OVER THE STRAITS OF MESSINA is the latest engineering project in Italy. The Minister of Public Works is now considering the plan, with the view of improving communication between Sicily and the Italian shore, which at present is very slow and much impeded by weather. The Straits are about two and a half miles across at the point where it is proposed to construct the bridge.

THE ANTWERP EXHIBITION MEDAL to be awarded to successful exhibitors is a very handsome design. King Leopold's profile appears on one side of the medal, and on the other is Fame seated on a globe and presenting wreaths and palms to the Genius of Progress. Below are the Cathedral tower and the port, while the emblems of the chief Antwerp industries form a graceful border.

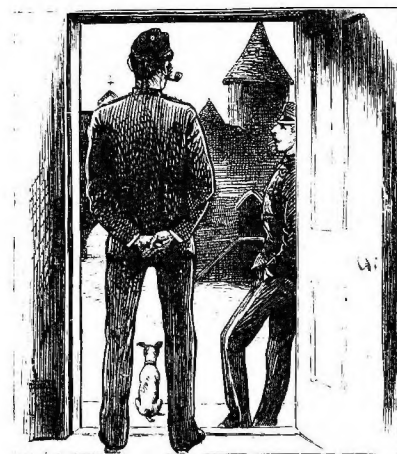
GRACE DARLING'S MONUMENT in Bamborough Churchyard has been restored by public subscription, and was unveiled on Monday. The effigy on the tomb was so injured by wind and sea that the original sculptor carved a new figure entirely identical with the first design, which represented Grace reclining with her oar by her side. A stained glass window to her memory has also been added to the church.

A FEATHERED CONGREGATION invaded the Parade Church, Shorecliffe, on Sunday. Hundreds of birds, chiefly swallows, filled the building, and, as the chaplain was not anxious to imitate St. Francis, the officials tried vainly to turn them out. The birds, however, obstinately clung to their new quarters till some soldiers were called in to fire a volley of blank cartridge, which speedily cleared the church.

A DOG'S INSTINCT TO FETCH AND CARRY nearly caused a serious loss of life in Carmarthenshire last week. A small party making experiments with dynamite among the hills threw into a tarn a charge attached to a five-minutes' fuse, intending to judge of the explosive's strength by the volume of water forced up by the explosion. Just then a sportsman and his dog appeared, and the animal plunged into the lake and brought the dynamite ashore, much to the horror of the owner and the spectators, who shouted vainly to the dog to drop the charge. The creature, however, ran towards his master, and was only kept away by stones, while the experimentalists fled to a safe distance. In five minutes' time the charge duly exploded, and blew the unfortunate animal into atoms, both his master and the experimentalists narrowly escaping injury.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL HARVEST IN EGYPT has been rich of late. While Professor Maspero returns to Cairo with five huge dahabeahs of antiquities fresh from his excavations of the great temple at Luxor, and of a huge necropolis yielding wonderful mummies, treasure, and domestic property, the great manuscript-find at El Fayoum, brought home by the Austrian Archduke Rainer, proves of inestimable value. According to the researches of the Viennese expert, Professor Karabacek, these MSS. must have formed part of the national archives burnt by the fellaheen in a popular revolt against their oppressors, the tax collectors, probably about 963 A.D. Thirty thousand fragments of papyrus and parchment remain, written in eleven different languages, of which one—the Merotic-Ethiopian dialect—at present entirely lacks a key. These MSS. give a wonderful insight into Egyptian history. They range from pre-Christian times through the days of Roman-Byzantine rule down to the triumph of Islam, and deal not only with political and ecclesiastical events, but with the inner domestic life of the nation. They also fix many important dates, particularly regarding the Roman Emperors, and the early growth of the Mahomedan faith. One of the greatest treasures among the Greek MSS. is a fragment of Thucydides dating from the third century, and thus 700 years older than the most ancient manuscript of the Greek writer hitherto known.

VICTOR HUGO'S LITERARY WILL has been published, containing minute directions respecting his manuscripts. These are to be brought out in three sections—complete works, unfinished works, and finally the scattered sketches, fragments, and notes, this last collection to be gathered together under the head of "Océan." The literary executors, MM. Meurice, Vacquerie, and Lefèvre, are to receive a share of the profits, according to the will, but they refuse to take any remuneration for a labour of love, and propose to devote their share towards the Paris monument to Victor Hugo's memory, the Besançon statue, and to a grand tomb over the poet's grave in the Pantheon. There will be little trouble regarding the completed works, which are simply five dramas, and will be published in a single volume on October 1st. The second category have to be carefully supervised, and cannot be brought out before April. They consist chiefly of verses written in exile, and forming a link between the "Châtiments" and the "Année Terrible," so that they will probably be classed under the title of "Années Funestes." The various sketches and fragments are dispersed in all directions, a verse here, a prose paragraph there, a sentence or a title jotted down on the outside of an envelope, the margin of a newspaper, or any loose scrap of paper. Thus the arrangement of this portion of the legacy will require much time and work, and therefore the various instalments of "Océan" will have to be brought out half-yearly. Victor Hugo also directs that his letters shall be published; although, taught apparently by the example of other eminent writers whose fame has not been increased by the disclosure of their correspondence, he leaves the selection of suitable letters to his friends' discretion.



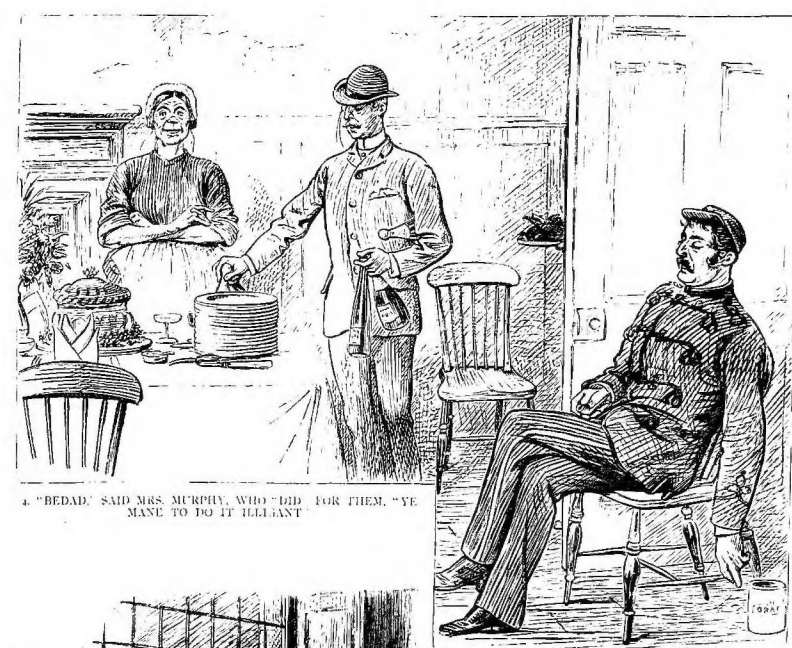
1. "LOOK HERE, DON'T YOU KNOW," SAID ENSIGN SPARKINS, "WE OUGHT TO GIVE A PICNIC OR SOMETHING."



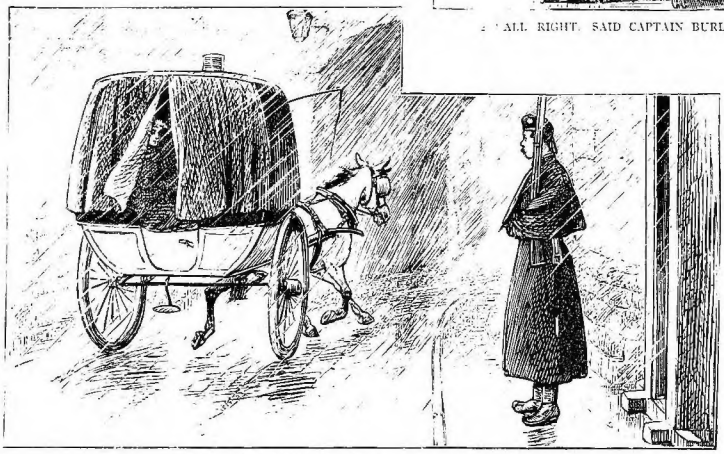
2. "ALL RIGHT," SAID CAPTAIN BURLTON, "ASK WHOM YOU LIKE."



3. MISS O'FLAHERTIE AND HER THREE MISSES (MISS JOLANTRIE LEVISON, A RICH YOUNG HEIRESS), CALL ON LITTLE MRS. BILLING, AND ENTREAT HER TO TAKE THEM UNDER HER WING TO THE PARTY.



4. "BEDAD," SAID MRS. MURPHY, WHO "DID" FOR THEM, "YE MANIC TO DO IT ILLIANT."



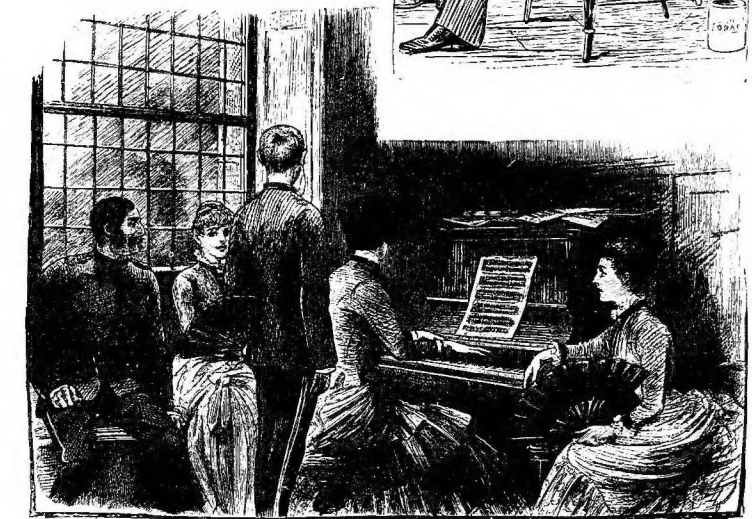
5. UNFORTUNATELY THE DAY TURNED OUT WET.



6. THEY HAD THE PICNIC IN AN OLD DISMANTLED HALL WITHIN THE BARRACK WALL.



7. AND THIS WAS THE TABLEAU REVEALED BY A FLASH OF LIGHTNING TO THE THREE BIG BROTHERS OF MISS O'FLAHERTIE.



8. SUDDENLY IT BEGAN TO GROW VERY DARK: A STORM WAS COMING ON.



9. WHO CALLED ON ENSIGN SPARKINS NEXT DAY. 10. WHILE CAPTAIN BURLTON MADE THE RUNNING WITH THE HEIRESS.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING AND WHAT CAME OF IT



THE course of our negotiations with RUSSIA runs as sluggishly as ever. Indeed, according to Russian opinion there is little prospect of any settlement before the English general elections, and M. de Giers is going to take a holiday. Certainly it is plain enough that the Russians wish to avoid a decision until the British vote shows them which way to trim their sails, but this waiting game is very generally condemned throughout the Continent as an ungenerous effort to take advantage of the British Cabinet's awkward position. Meanwhile semi-official statements from St. Petersburg persistently throw the blame of delay on Lord Salisbury; and while harping upon the innocent intentions of Russia in Central Asia, where civilisation is her only object, sneer at the late alarmist rumours in London as set abroad to test foreign opinion. Apart from the lengthy arguments and speculations of the Muscovite Press there is little fresh to report on the situation. The main points of dispute remain the same, and Russia clings firmly to her claim for Zulakar, which she now styles "the key of her house." She does not, it is stated, contest the possession of the actual Pass, but demands the adjoining territory, which is needed to secure communication between Akrobat and the pasture lands. The terrific heat on the Afghan frontier apparently greatly hinders military movements just now, for we hear less than usual of Russian activity in the neighbourhood, while on the other side of the border the British Boundary Commission are seeking cooler quarters. Afghanistan herself is in the normal state of disturbance from reports of insurrection and of the Ameer's death, apparently raised by the Shere Ali faction. The rumours, however, seem baseless, as Abdurrahman has been celebrating his reception of British honours by grand doings at Cabul, and is asserted to have sanctioned Candahar being held by a British force of 10,000 men.

More peaceful days seem dawning for EGYPT. The news of the Mahdi's death is now fairly confirmed, and gives hopes of a pacification of the Soudan just at the time when the country is looking forward to a brief relaxation in the financial strain. From all accounts it appears that the False Prophet died on June 21st, at Omdurman, of virulent black small-pox. Thus the death of the man who was to have been the restorer of Islam within the next thirty years must plainly convince his followers that his mission was a fraud. Although the Mahdi's nephew, Abdullah Selim, Commander-in-Chief of the Omdurman forces, at once took the lead of the Soudan insurrection, and assumed the title of Caliph, other claimants contest the dignity; while the majority of the rebels were held together rather by the influence of the Mahdi than by enthusiasm for the cause, and are not thought likely to rally in force round a fresh head. Their experience of British warfare has not inclined them to further serious resistance, now that the Mahdi is gone, and even Osman Digma's following are expected to fall away considerably under this new aspect of the situation. Moreover, the oppression of the unfortunate natives by the Dervishes, graphically described by the escaped Italian priest Father Bonomi, will it is believed materially dispose the Soudanese towards a settlement under a milder rule. Father Bonomi, with the Italian Mission at El Obeid, was in the Mahdi's power for many months, and witnessed the splendid defence and the capture of Obeid. He suffered grievously during his captivity, and draws a sad picture of the famine and misery prevailing in the town and of the Mahdi's cruelty. The first military step now is to relieve Kassala, which is to be attempted at once, although not, it is believed, by British troops. Indeed it is once more asserted that this duty will fall to ITALY, weary of idleness at Massowah, and anxious to form better relations with Abyssinia.

Reverting to Finance, the new Egyptian loan has been issued this week at 95½, the Powers having assented to the issue before all the foreign Parliaments have ratified the Financial Convention. The Egyptian Chamber of Notables assembled at Cairo on Tuesday to receive the announcement of the loan, when the Khedive opened the Session with a brief speech, pointing out that the country had suffered from financial troubles ever since the Arabi rebellion, and that immediate relief was absolutely necessary. Far more cordial relations now exist between Turkey and Egypt, and the visit of Sir H. Drummond Wolff to Constantinople on his way to Cairo is expected to knit closer the bond between the Khedive and his Suzerain.

FRANCE has been greatly excited by a grand debate on colonial policy, which brought back M. Jules Ferry to answer the accusations rained upon him during the last few months. During the late difficulties with China, Madagascar had fallen into the background till the Government asked on Saturday for a credit of 487,000*l.* to pursue the operations in the island. This request brought down a vehement denunciation of the Government's policy of conquest, and M. de Freycinet, in his reply, merely evaded the accusation by stating that the question of sanctioning conquest should be left for the next Chamber to decide, and that the money was needed at present to maintain, not increase, French rights in the island. M. Ferry, however, took a far wider view of the matter. Amidst a perfect storm of interruptions, he justified the former Cabinet's conduct, and warmly advocated colonial expansion, declaring that, unless France took her share in the general movement, she must fall into the fourth or fifth rank of the nations. The debate was then adjourned to Thursday, when M. Clémenceau was to enter the lists. In general, M. Ferry's speech is decidedly approved, though the late Premier himself is still almost the best-hated man in France. But public opinion just now again greatly favours colonial activity, notwithstanding recent unfortunate experiences. Although in this case the French have small excuse for dealing with the Hovas in such arbitrary style, the advanced Radicals push forward the Government in the hopes that their blunders may rise up against them at the coming elections. If, however, strife is shortly to be resumed with Madagascar, relations with China are most cordial at present, and both M. Grévy and the new Chinese Envoy were profuse in friendly professions when the latter presented his credentials. The French have now evacuated the Pescadores, in accordance with the Peace Treaty. As yet Annam is not quite peaceful, but General Courcy has captured most of the rebels, and seems satisfied with the state of affairs. In home affairs proper there is little going on save electoral manoeuvres, in which every shade of politician is now engaged.

The annual general meeting of the Panama Canal shareholders has been held in PARIS, when M. de Lesseps gave a full and glowing account of the progress of the works. He pointed out that the Canal is even better advanced than had been anticipated, notwithstanding the various drawbacks, particularly those entailed by the Panama insurrection, and that the worst half of the work is done. While confident that the Canal will be finished by the appointed time (next January), and that the traffic will greatly exceed the estimate originally formed, he stated, however, that further funds will be needed, and that he must borrow 24,000,000*l.* by lottery bonds, as in the case of the Suez Canal. A spell of tropical heat has prevailed throughout the city, which apparently greatly aggravated two bad fires, one at a brewer's in the Rue Lourcine and the other in the Batignolles quarter, where five blocks containing carpet stores and workmen's dwellings were burnt out, and

several people injured. Freethinkers are heartily abusing their late vigorous champion, M. Léo Taxil, who, after being their mainspring, has renounced Atheism.

The cholera epidemic in SPAIN has terribly increased within the last week. The severe heat and storms have evidently fostered the disease, which spreads steadily over the north, and appears to be gaining a firm hold in Madrid. It is the old story of dirt and sanitary neglect, which pave the way for an outbreak in the poor quarters of the capital. Often from 300 to 400 persons live in one building, and the alleys and courts reek with remains of decaying vegetables and all kinds of rubbish, while the River Manzanares runs past the houses as a shallow stagnant pool. Some of the worst places have been cleared of their inmates, and hospitals and ambulances are being organised on all sides, but many doctors aid their patients to conceal the true cause of deaths, so that the authorities receive little help. In the country districts matters are far worse. Some small villages have been well-nigh depopulated, and the dead remained unburied for lack of hands to dig the graves. Fugitives spread unchecked in every direction, except through Navarre and the Pyrenean frontier, where most stringent quarantine prevails to check the exodus into France. Rich people rush *en masse* over the frontier, but as yet the upper classes have suffered very little, and it is remarkable that women are the chief victims, while men and children are less frequently attacked. The proportion of mortality, however, is very high, and the last bulletin, on Tuesday, gives 2,965 fresh cases and 1,194 deaths throughout Spain. Both officials and clergy have shown great devotion in tending the sick, while the King intends to return to Madrid from his summer residence at La Granja if the epidemic grows worse.

The health of the Emperor continues to cause much anxiety in GERMANY. Although decidedly benefited by the Gastein waters the Emperor is feeble, and unable to bear any exertion or prolonged conversation. He only walks for a short time and rests frequently, besides taking a mid-day siesta. Emperor William has received Prince Hohenlohe, whose appointment as Governor of Alsace-Lorraine has only just been formally announced, though rumoured for some time past. As a South-German and a practised diplomatist it is hoped that the Prince will be welcomed in his trying post. Prince Bismarck is also shortly expected at Gastein, where he will meet Count Kalnoky, and both Austrians and Germans anxiously await the result of the two Premiers' discussion on the vexed Customs question. Austrian trade is particularly depressed just now, and the country strongly opposes a union with Germany, which would force her to adopt Prince Bismarck's Protectionist principles. Cologne has been shocked by the collapse of two old houses in the Holzmarkt, which buried over seventy people in the ruins. The foundations had been undermined by the Rhine inundations, and the buildings fell in without a moment's warning, like the Dom Hotel in the same town not long since. Eight people were killed and thirty-three injured, while many of those saved had miraculous escapes.

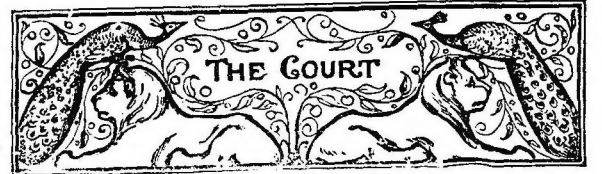
In BELGIUM the splendid new quays at Antwerp were opened on Sunday by the King and Royal Family with great ceremony. The quays, which are over two miles long, and have cost four millions sterling, were greatly needed at Antwerp, thanks to the recent development of her commerce and the competition aroused by Flushing. The whole city kept holiday for the occasion, and the Royal party after formally cruising the length of the quays, witnessed a quaint historical procession of the "Nations"—or companies of dock labourers belonging to the respective trades—institutions which date from the Middle Ages.

THE UNITED STATES have genuinely mourned the death of General Grant, who passed away peacefully on the 23rd instant, his last word being "Water." His courage and patience during his long trying illness much increased the popular sympathy, and signs of sorrow are universal, from the most important public office to the humblest village home. It is specially noticeable how South has united with North in sincere condolence, notwithstanding the part played by the General in the Civil War, while even his strongest political critics in the Press speak of General Grant with the utmost respect. All parties in the State, moreover, grieve for the man, not only for the soldier. Similar feelings prevail abroad, telegrams of sympathy being sent to Mrs. Grant by the Queen and Prince of Wales, while memorial services will be held in the various foreign capitals. At home General Grant's funeral promises to be a grand national demonstration. Washington and New York have warmly contested the honour of receiving his remains, but finally the body will be interred in Riverside Park, New York, on a cliff overlooking the Hudson, and in a fine position for a commanding monument. The remains will be removed from the General's last home at Mount M'Gregor on Tuesday, and will lie in state for a day at Albany, and for three days at New York, before the final ceremony. President Cleveland and the whole Cabinet will attend the funeral, and every Government office is to be closed for the day, while the chief public buildings will be draped in black for a month. Though lately suffering from such straitened circumstances Mrs. Grant is now fairly well provided for by the profits of the General's book. These are expected to reach a remarkably handsome sum, as public interest in the work is heightened by the General's dogged determination to struggle for life until he had finished the book.—The Railway War has at last ended by the New York Central Railway Company leasing the West Shore Railway, and thus destroying the competition which has caused so much trouble.

In SOUTH AFRICA Sir Charles Warren's efforts on behalf of Bechuana independence seem to have been appreciated by that troublesome district. The British Special Commissioner was warmly welcomed back to the capital, Vryburg, and presented with a complimentary address, signed, it is stated, by the whole population of Stellaland. In reply, Sir Charles Warren remarked that he had met with great difficulties in unexpected quarters, but spoke hopefully of the country's future, and announced that civil government would now supersede military rule. Although the Cape Government has declined to take over Bechuanaland, the inhabitants think it best to be on the safe side, and therefore will petition the Home Government to maintain Imperial rule. British protection, too, is now sought by the Boer Republic in Zululand, who would prefer being annexed to Natal, while retaining self-government, but, if this project is objected to, are willing to accept a British Protectorate, provided their titles to land are acknowledged. Meanwhile the Transvaal Government is completely bankrupt.

Among MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, the Pope continues to disturb Clerical circles in ITALY by hints of more Liberal policy. At a recent meeting of Cardinals, he remarked that the time had come for Catholics to vote at political elections, instead of remaining aloof as hitherto, and this conciliatory tone caused much anxiety concerning the Allocation to be delivered at the Public Consistory on Thursday, when His Holiness presented the hats to six Cardinals he had created at a previous secret Consistory. King Humbert is entertaining the Moorish Embassy, and took them to Venice to the launch of the huge ironclad *Francesco Morosini*. Fearing cholera, the authorities have closed the unhealthy underground dwellings at Naples, where the heat is terrific.—The trial of Riel in CANADA was resumed on Wednesday, after a week's adjournment in order that the defence might produce witnesses.—British merchants in TURKEY continue much annoyed by the petty obstacles and restrictions to trade, especially at Smyrna and Constantinople,

where various native Corporations hinder the landing and delivery of British goods.—Earthquakes still recur in INDIA, and a village near Nattore, in Bengal, has completely sunk into the earth. It is announced that Sir Donald Stewart will shortly resign his office of Commander-in-Chief, after serving forty-five years in India, and Sir F. Roberts has been appointed to the post.—NEW SOUTH WALES mourns the death of the prominent statesman Sir G. W. Allen; while VICTORIA rejoices over her commercial prosperity, the prospect of a rich harvest, and a satisfactory Budget, with a surplus of 392,000*l.*



As usual at this season, the Isle of Wight is now the headquarters of the Royal Family. The Queen is at Osborne with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Grand Duke of Hesse and family; and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise and Lord Lorne, and Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg are staying in the various Royal cottages on the estate; and the Prince and Princess of Wales and daughters are on board the *Osborne*. Her Majesty on Saturday visited Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg at Quarr Abbey, while the rest of the Royal Family took a cruise round the island in the *Victoria and Albert*. In the evening the Queen gave a small dinner-party to celebrate the Duchess of Connaught's twenty-fifth birthday, and the Duchess of Edinburgh and Lord Lorne joined the Royal circle after dinner. On Sunday Her Majesty and the Royal Family attended Divine Service at Osborne, when the Dean of Windsor officiated, and Prince and Princess Leiningen lunched with Her Majesty, while the Dean and Colonel Wernher dined with the Queen in the evening. Next day the Queen again went to Quarr Abbey, and on Tuesday Her Majesty, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove through Cowes and Newport to see the wedding decorations. The Prince and Princess afterwards went to Osborne to stay. Her Majesty goes to Scotland in about three weeks' time, and probably the Princess and her husband may not accompany the Queen, but will follow later. Great rejoicings are being prepared at Balmoral for the bride and bridegroom's home-coming. A banquet and ball will be given, and the Princess will be presented with a park phaeton and a pair of ponies. Special apartments have been prepared for the Prince and Princess in the various Royal residences, those at Windsor being close to the Queen's rooms in the Victoria and Augusta Towers, and overlooking Frogmore and the Long Walk. The Queen has also bestowed the title of Royal Highness on Prince Henry, who will shortly be naturalised an English subject.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to town at the end of last week to give a ball at Marlborough House, stopping at Portsmouth to inspect the Light Camel Corps. On Saturday the Prince and Princess and family went to the wedding breakfast of Lord Norreys and Miss Glyn at Coombe Wood, and afterwards were present at the open-air performance of the *Faithful Shepherdess* by the Pastoral Players. In the evening the Prince presided at the farewell dinner to Lord Carrington, while the Princess, with the young Princes and Princesses, went to see the *Mikado*. Next day the Royal party attended Divine Service, and entertained at lunch the Duke of Edinburgh, the Maharajah of Johore, and the Battenberg family. Prince Albert Victor went back subsequently to Aldershot, and Prince George rejoined the *Excellent*. Next afternoon the Prince and Princess left for Goodwood, to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, and were present at the races on the following days. Yesterday (Friday) the Prince would come to town to fetch his daughters, and will meet the Princess at Chichester to-day (Saturday), on the way to the Isle of Wight, where the Royal party remain a fortnight. Later they go to Scotland and Norway.

The Duke of Edinburgh on Saturday inspected the boys of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, and distributed the prizes.—It is reported in Ireland that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will shortly take up their residence near Dublin for a short time.—The Duchess of Cambridge kept her 88th birthday on Saturday, when she received congratulatory visits from the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and a large circle of friends, was serenaded by the Coldstream Guards, and gave a dinner-party in the evening.—Prince Alexander of Hesse and the Battenberg family have been staying at Buckingham Palace.



ON TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th inst., Westminster Abbey will be the scene of a unique religious ceremony, a funeral service commemorative of the late General Grant, ex-President of the United States. The Dean of Westminster will read the Service, and an address will be delivered by Archdeacon Farrar. The hour fixed is 3 P.M., which is equivalent to 10 A.M. in America, when the funeral service of the successful military hero of the great Civil War is to be held at Mount Macgregor, so that the services in England and the United States will be simultaneous. American citizens in London will have seats reserved for them; otherwise the Abbey will be open to the general public without distinction of persons.

DR. VAUGHAN, DEAN OF LLANDAFF, will preach in the Temple Church to-morrow (Sunday) morning, after which day the church will be closed for the Long Vacation until Sunday, October 4.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON presided at a recent gathering in Exeter Hall, convoked by the National Temperance League to welcome Dr. Cuyler, the President of the United States National Temperance Society. Dr. Temple commended their American visitor as belonging to that class of temperance workers who by no means insist that legislation is to be the be-all and the end-all of the movement, but who hold that people must be converted to the cause by the force of moral argument and example.—On Sunday the Bishop of London preached his first sermon in the City, at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, on behalf of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY is, like other organisations of the same character, bestirring itself in view of the approach of the General Election. Its Executive Committee has issued an address to the electors of the United Kingdom, expository of its programme, which includes a large reduction of the number of public-houses, and the abolition of the grocers' license for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and which it desires to see carried out through representative Boards elected by the local ratepayers.

THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH appeals for, and offers personally to receive (at 3, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, W.), subscriptions to support a country home for the reception of

reclaimed Roman Catholic girls. Subscriptions may also be sent to the Superior of the Refuge of Our Lady of Pity, 3, Green Court, Little Pulteney Street, W.

THE SHAKER COMMUNITY in the New Forest is represented as being in a pitiable state through the outbreak of epidemic disease. Though almost starving, they refuse to accept parochial relief.



THE PATTI TESTIMONIAL.—Madame Patti was "testimonialised according to the American plan" after the final performance of *Il Trovatore* at the Opera on Saturday. The proceedings became so ridiculous that, whether "according to the American plan" or not, they are unlikely to be repeated. That some of her admirers should, at the close of her twenty-fifth consecutive season in London, desire to present her with a *porte-bonheur* of gold and diamonds seemed natural enough. Accordingly, after the opera, Mr. J. H. Mapleson stepped on the stage with the bracelet, and read an address drawn up by Mr. Edwards, Mr. Josiah Pittman, and Mr. Charles Levilly. The address, which *inter alia* stated that in the career of the *prima donna* "the last possible point of perfection seems to have been reached," may not unfairly be described as a panegyric. Then Madame Patti sang a verse of "God Save the Queen," and the proceedings should have closed. But in the street a further development of "the American plan" was attempted. A party of unwashed individuals bearing torches had assembled outside the stage-door. A procession was formed, headed by a police band, followed by a carriage conveying Madame Patti and Signor Nicolini, about a dozen carriages and cabs containing gentlemen who seemed hardly at their ease, and brought up by a cart filled with men who let off Bengal lights and flashed the lime-light. Through the quiet district of Bloomsbury this heterogeneous party passed in the small hours of the Sabbath, rousing peace-loving citizens from their beds by yelling and singing, until the Midland Hotel was reached. There the party were received, not by Prince of the Blood or noble, but by—the energetic Covent Garden box-office keeper. The "American plan" may, of course, have its merits; but in England these processions usually march through the town before, and not after, the show.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—It will be of interest to allude to the music used at the marriage of the Princess Beatrice, the more especially as some of the reports seem to be hopelessly mixed on the subject. The music was, as is customary, left to the choice of the organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, whose choir was in attendance. For the first procession of the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family was played the spirit-stirring march from the overture to the *Occasional Oratorio* composed by Handel in 1745, in honour of the victory of King George's troops over the Stuarts in Scotland. For the procession of the bridegroom, the organist, Mr. W. Parratt, composed a special march; and the bride walked up the church to the beautiful, though utterly inappropriate bridal music from Wagner's *Lohengrin*. A chant by Sir F. Gore Ouseley was used for the Psalm, Mendelssohn's anthem "O give thanks," was sung, and the "Wedding March" was played as the processions reformed.

NEXT SEASON.—Many of the more important serial concerts of the ensuing season have already been settled, and may be briefly enumerated. At the Crystal Palace Mr. Manns will direct ten orchestral concerts between October 17th and Christmas, and ten after mid-February.—The Popular Concerts will be held on Mondays from November 9th to December 14th, and from January 11th to April 19th, and on Saturday afternoons from November 14th to December 19th, and from January 16th to April 17th.—The Richter Autumn Concerts will be held October 24th, November 3rd and 11th.—Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's new Oratorio Concerts, organised by Messrs. Novello and Co., will be given November 10th, December 1st and 21st, February 2nd, March 21st, and April 6th.—Madame Patti will sing at a Concert at St. James's Hall, November 7th.—The Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. W. H. Cummings, will perform oratorios November 20th, December 18th, January 15th, February 12th, March 12th, and April 16th.—The Royal Albert Hall Choir, under Mr. Barnby, will give eight oratorio performances during the winter months.—Mr. Ambrose Austin announces his usual St. Andrew's Eve, Boxing-Day, Burns's Birthday, St. Patrick's Night, Good Friday, and Easter Monday Concerts at St. James's and the Albert Halls; besides a special high-class Concert at the Albert Hall in May.—The Philharmonic Society, under Sir Arthur Sullivan, will give Concerts March 4th and 18th, April 1st and 15th, May 19th, and June 2nd.—The London Musical Society will give Concerts April 7th and June 22nd.—Henry Leslie's Choir April 14th and May 5th and 27th.—Señor Sarasate April 19th, May 1st, 22nd, and 29th, and June 5th.—Charles Hallé in May and June.—Richter Orchestra May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st, June 7th, 21st, and 28th, and July 5th.—And Bach Choir, under Dr. Villiers Stanford, March 24th.

CARL ROSA COMPANY.—The troupe collected by Mr. Carl Rosa for the provinces are giving a few preliminary performances at the Crystal Palace, before the regular tour begins at Blackpool next Monday. The performance of M. Massenet's *Manon* last week was hardly open to criticism, although in many respects it was excellent. This commendation especially applies to the *Manon* Madame Marie Roze and the Des Grieux of Mr. Barton McGuckin, both highly satisfactory creations, the music and the characters respectively being exactly suited to these two popular artists. Mr. Sauvage, the Lescart, was hardly at his ease. But the performance, which was conducted by M. Goossens, was on the whole eminently creditable to the company, which, besides the artists named, will include Mesdames Burns and Gaylord, Misses Burton, Vadini, Presano, and Dickerson, Messrs. Packard, Crotty, Burgon, Esmond, Aynsley Cook, Mostyn, Eugene, and others.

CONCERTS, ETC.—Mr. Malcolm Lawson gave at Prince's Hall on Thursday a selection of "Songs from the North," many of which are traditional melodies, collected by Mr. Lawson during a tour in the Highlands. The complete collection, dedicated to the Queen, has been published.—A brief concert was given on Friday before the distribution by Lady Aberdare of the prizes to the successful students at the Royal Academy of Music. The prize list was of extravagant dimensions, considerably more than half the total number of pupils gaining some honour or other. There is danger that in this excess of kindness the authorities may rob the rewards of their value.—On the same day Madame Patti distributed the prizes to the students at the London Academy of Music.—At the Albert Palace, on Saturday, Mr. Carter's *Placida* and Rossini's *Stabat Mater* were performed, and on the same day the Tonic Sol-Fa Choirs gave a concert at the Crystal Palace.

MUSIC AS AN ANTIDOTE TO CHOLERA is being tried in Spain, where the authorities eagerly seize upon any expedient to stay the spread of the epidemic. At Saragossa the military officials have distributed four guitars to each company of soldiers in garrison, hoping that the men will keep up their spirits by playing popular airs, and so escape the depression which renders them easy victims to the disease.

NOTES AND NEWS.—Miss Emma Nevada's marriage to her *entrepreneur*, Mr. Palmer, is fixed for October 1st. The ceremony will take place in Paris.—Madame Patti will not go to Spain owing to the cholera. She will entertain friends at Craig-y-Nos till late October, when she will sing at concerts in this country, and will afterwards fulfil engagements in Paris, and probably in Italy.—Mr. Randegger has left for a two months' holiday in Switzerland and Italy.—Madame Minnie Hauck is holiday-making in Switzerland, and will not return to England till February.—Mr. Weist Hill has left town for a holiday in Scotland.—The Strauss band will give their last performance at the Inventions Exhibition on Monday next.—Mr. Herbert Reeves appeared at the Empire this week in *The Waterman*, and the garden scene of Gounod's *Faust*, Madame Cave Ashton being the Marguerite.—According to the *New Berliner Musikzeitung*, the popular musician, Mr. Charles Hallé, was recently married to the famous violinist, M^{me}. Norman-Neruda.



JUDGES AND COUNSEL REMAINING IN LONDON are not to have a holiday on Monday, when the Courts of Law will sit as usual.

IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE GRAND JURY AT YORK, Mr. Justice Mathew expressed his decided belief that crime is diminishing all over the country, which gratifying fact is, in his opinion, due to the spread of education and temperance.

THE AFFAIRS OF BARON ALBERT GRANT came on Tuesday before the Chief Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, who submitted to a meeting of the creditors a scheme of arrangement which was all but unanimously agreed to, and under which it is expected that 20s. in the pound will be realised from the estate. One of its provisions is that Baron Grant shall set apart for the benefit of his creditors, until they are paid in full, one third of his net annual earnings.

IN AN ACTION tried by Mr. Justice Manisty on the Northern Circuit, the widow of a Manchester civil engineer claimed 10,000*l.* from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company for the death of her husband, who was killed in the disastrous accident on their line near Penistone in July last year. The case for the plaintiff was that there was negligence on the part of the company in not discovering the fracture in the crank of the engine which caused the accident, and in not providing the train with an automatic brake. On both these points a special jury gave a verdict for the defendant company. This was a test action, and several intending plaintiffs will accept the decision as final.

THERE HAS BEEN already a good deal of legislation to protect the members of Friendly Societies against the mismanagement of their funds, but seemingly something more requires to be done in that direction. An old lady who has subscribed to one of them for more than a quarter of a century, hearing that its funds were exhausted, applied to the Marylebone police magistrate for advice. He looked carefully into the history and position of the Society, and intimated from the bench, as the result of his inquiries, that in 1877 the Registrar of Friendly Societies had certified a deficiency in its funds of 55,220*l.*, and that in 1883, while the deficiency still existed, the assets did not amount to more than 5,530*l.*, while the number of contributing members were nearly 155,000. It was, Mr. de Rutzen said, a monstrous state of things, but he could not help the applicant. Undoubtedly it was a case for the Public Prosecutor, and if that functionary either could not or would not institute an investigation there appeared to be no way open to "these poor people" for obtaining redress.

THE SUFFERINGS of the Sage of Chelsea from the crowing of cocks and other noises made by the animal creation in his neighbourhood have been duly recorded in his correspondence, and that of Mrs. Carlyle. But among the several devices employed by them for an abolition of the nuisances going to law was not one. This has been tried by a gentleman engaged in scientific pursuits, a Fellow of the Royal Society, residing at Otlands Park, who applied to the Chancery Division to restrain a neighbour from keeping cocks and a dog, on the ground that the crowing of the former and the barking of the latter prevented him from working and sleeping, and constituted legally a nuisance. When the case was gone into, the grievance of the cock-crowing was abandoned, and the dog was produced in Court. Mr. Justice Pearson explained the law to be that no one is allowed to make or abet noises which cause serious disturbance and annoyance to a neighbour. Other neighbours of the defendant protested that they had not been disturbed by the barking of the dog; and the Judge, considering that the plaintiff had failed to make out his case, dismissed the action.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION have arranged with certain contractors for the supply of refreshments to visitors. They accordingly interfered to prevent the Aylesbury Dairy Company, which exhibits a machine rapidly separating cream, from selling within the Exhibition buildings the skim milk thus produced. The Company applied to the Chancery Division to restrain the Committee from interfering with the sale of the milk. The defendants relied on their original regulation that goods exhibited should not be sold; while the plaintiffs contended that the separating machine was the only article exhibited by them, and that their skim milk did not come within the category of goods exhibited. Without calling on the defendants' counsel, Mr. Justice Pearson refused the injunction.

WATER TEA-PICNICS

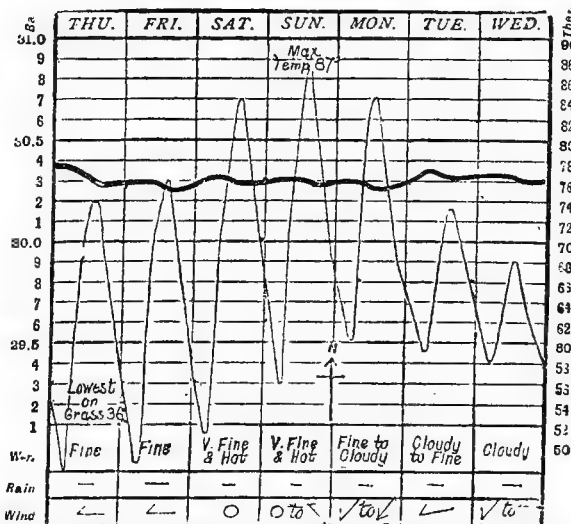
I HAVE as cordial a detestation of the conventional picnic as a long experience of its manifold discomforts and dangers to health is certain to generate in the middle-aged, however genially disposed; but I confess to an equal affection for that description—the pleasures of which I first participated in, alas! thirty-five years ago, on beautiful and poetic Windermere—the tea-picnic by water. It is true that I and many of my companions were bright lads and blooming lassies; but there was a fair sprinkling of the middle-aged and old at these merry and simple outings, and all seemed equally to enjoy the present, look back to the past, and forward to future meetings; and I have found similar water tea-picnics on the Devonshire Dart and Teign, the Upper and Middle Thames, and other southern rivers, as much enjoyed, and, save for the greater beauty and grandeur of the Lake scenery, and the more restricted freedom of locomotion, as enjoyable. Tea-picnics by water are at their best in England between the middle of June and the middle of September; the weather must be warm, and the glass "set fair." If the season is exceptionally warm and fine, they may be ventured on after the Vernal Equinox in May and early June, as the days are long; and, similarly, to the middle of October, because the air has not lost the mellow heat of the summer sun, unless the autumnal equinoctial gales come early. The most perfect were unquestionably those held on Windermere, Rydal, Ulleswater, and other Westmoreland and Cumberland lakes, because the scenery was so surpassingly lovely, the mountain air so bracing, the water so pure, cold, and crystal, and

the days, at Midsummer especially, so long and light. Besides which one could land and make tea, and nut before and afterwards among the hazel trees of the numerous and beautiful islands, without the bugbear of a trespass, till the hills and woods rang again with the merry laughter of young voices. Some would fish for perch, of which there were myriads, others prepare them for the frying-pan, in the dextrous and rapid fashion of the country, by paring off the the sharp back fin with a strip of skin from the back of the head to the tail; a nick with the knife on each side, behind the head, followed, and the skin was stripped off in a twinkling; a twist broke the neck, and the head and entrails came away, leaving the edible parts clean and white. Potted thus these lake perch were as nice as trout. Others, keener or more ambitious anglers, would go in the boats, trailing, spinning baits for trout or pike, and the lake pike is a splendid fellow, identical with the *Esox nobilior*, the musk-lunge of Canada, like Byron's Assyrian warrior, all "gleaming with silver and gold," quite a different being from the ravening, vulgar tyrant of our Southern waters. His fins are oblong and pointed, with the tail forked, not rounded or squared, like those of *Esox lucius*, the head proportionally smaller, the body thick, deep, and short. Others again would go fly-fishing, some I am ashamed to say using that poaching implement the "otter," but the ladies had no reason to complain that they had no cavaliers to bait the perch hooks, prepare the fish, make the fires to boil the water, peel potatoes, set out the tea-things, &c.; for "no servants or boatman" was a fixed postulate. We were a large reading party, and bidden, as Oxford men usually were then, to most of the local gatherings. The usual mode of proceeding was to start after an early dinner in our boats, large, roomy, safe, and well-cushioned, which we stored with our quota of provisions, kettles, pots and pans, crockery, &c., not forgetting a whisky bottle or so, for everybody contributed to the general fund, and the collection of eatables was apt to be varied and appetising. The other boats generally met at the agreed rendezvous, and we then settled our plans for the rest of the day; and a very jolly happy rest of the day it invariably was, even if we sometimes got a wetting from a thunderstorm, though, as a rule, we had our waterproofs, and nobody minds a wetting at the Lakes, or seems to catch cold from one. Arrived at the spot fixed for tea, the provisions, &c., in the hampers were landed, as well as the cushions (and there were plenty of dry limestone boulders at hand to place them on, another local advantage), and the fires made, when the divisions of pleasant play or pleasant work were agreed on. Some attended to the domestic duties, some fished, others napped, others again rambled off, generally in pairs, almost everybody flirted, and the time passed delightfully, if too quickly, till the shadow of evening gathered, "and the sun fell, and all the land was dark," as Tennyson's word-for-word translation of Homer's yet finer line puts it, when we sorted ourselves into our respective boats, and leisurely paddled home in the gloaming, singing right merrily go d glee and joyous roundelays to lighten our pleasant toil withal. Ah! Southron managing mammas with fair daughters to settle, it is lucky for many a bachelor that you do not know how much more dangerous your fair flocks would be at a water picnic than in the heat of a ball room! What florists', wine merchants', and milliners' bills, ay, and doctors' too, you would save!

I have been to seaside tea-picnics, managed on similar lines, which were nearly as pleasant, but the sun is apt to be hotter, and you miss the fresh mountain breezes, the sand is liable to get into your eyes, and the sand fleas into your clothes, but the sea fishing is pleasant and profitable, especially if the mackerel are shoaling outside, and there are plenty of rock whiting, wrass, and flounders to take the place of the perch; and after all said and done sea fish are certainly the best to eat. Absence of formality and swell toggery in men and women, of servants, large roomy boats with warm genial weather, and plenty of space on which to roam at will—and this you can always get on the seashore—are essentials to a water tea-picnic. Let your provisions be simple, good of their kind, and abundant, your tea hot and strong, your seats dry—and to ensure this every one should take a small square of indiarubber cloth, which occupies no space to speak of—and your tempers good, and I will guarantee that a water tea-picnic, whether on river or lake or "by the sad sea waves," will be a thing of light and joy, to be looked back on with pleasure in after years, and dwelt on tenderly whenever you run across any of your fellow participators, and especially those of the gentler sex. K. C.

WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1885



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The thin line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

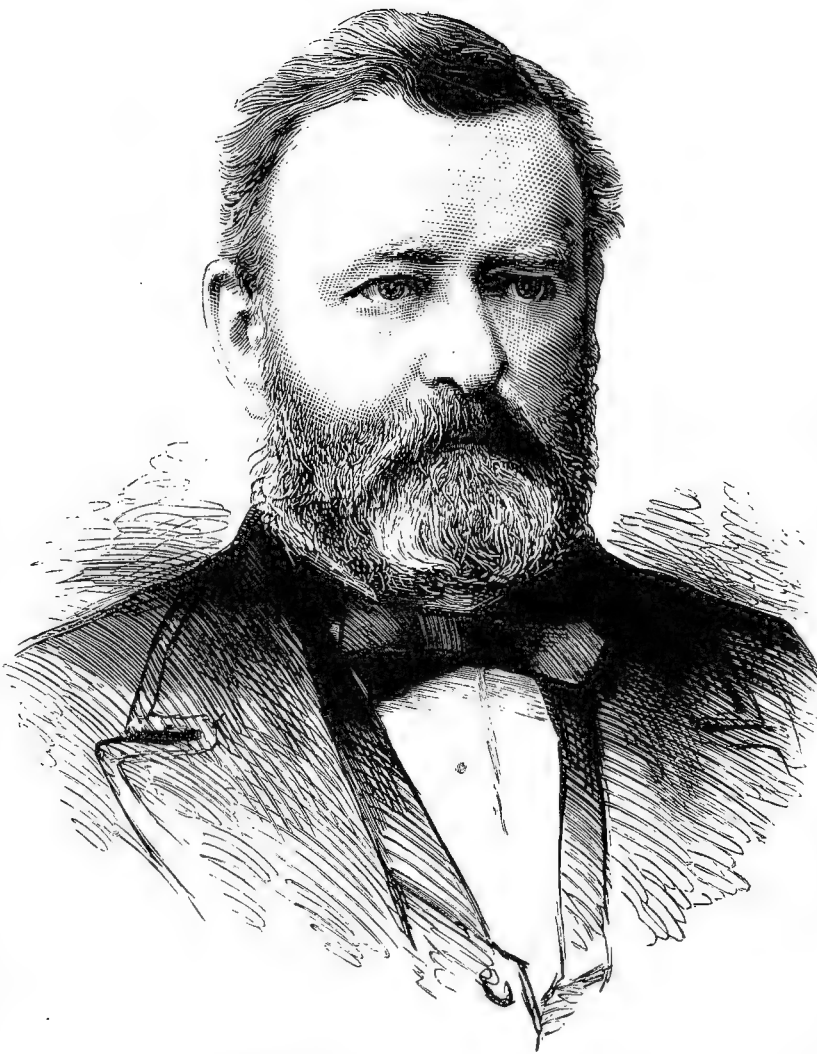
The weather during the greater part of the past week has been fine and bright, and at one time decidedly hot, while in the morning hours mist has prevailed generally and fog on our extreme North and South-West Coasts. Areas of high pressure have existed over the British Islands throughout the period, while systems of relatively low readings have been found over the South of France and in the neighbourhood of the Baltic. Calms and variable breezes have been experienced over the inland parts of the United Kingdom, but a decided North-Easterly and Easterly current of wind, which frequently blew with some strength, prevailed in the South of England and the Channel. During the first part of the week fine and hot weather prevailed pretty generally, but by Monday morning cloud had worked up in the North of England, with a considerable fall of temperature, and these conditions gradually spread Southwards. In the course of the period maximum temperatures of 80° or more were recorded both over Ireland and Scotland, while on Saturday 91° were registered over Central England, and again on Sunday on the South-Coast. By Tuesday, however, the mercury in the latter localities had fallen 15° or more. At the close of the week no important change in the weather was apparent.

The barometer was highest (30.39 inches) on Thursday (23rd inst.); lowest (30.26 inches) on Friday (24th inst.); range 0.13 inches. Temperature was highest (87°) on Sunday (26th inst.); lowest (47°) on Thursday (23rd inst.); range 40°.

No rain has fallen.

GENERAL GRANT

WAS born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. His ancestry was Scotch, his parents were in humble circumstances. Through the intervention of a member of Congress, he obtained a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy. He had been christened Hiram Ulysses, but by some mistake his name was entered in the West Point books as Ulysses S., and thenceforward he seems to have adopted Simpson as his second name. Having chosen the military profession, he had the good fortune to see real war soon after he quitted the Academy, albeit against a not very formidable foe. After a short spell of Red Indian experience on the Missouri frontier, the Mexican War broke out, and Grant served under General Zachary Taylor in the leading incidents of that struggle. He soon showed the soldierlike qualities by which he afterwards became famous, especially during the battle of Chapultepec, at which, to quote the words of an official despatch, "he acquitted himself most nobly." In consideration of his services he was brevetted captain. Then followed an uneventful period, during which he married a lady, Miss Julia T. Dent (who survives him), and served successively on the Canadian border, in California, and in Oregon. In 1854 he retired from the army, and began business at St. Louis as a farmer and estate agent. But he had little talent for business, and eventually joined his father, who was a tanner at Galena, Illinois. He was here when the long-threatened conflict between North and South began in 1861. Officers of experience were scarce on the Northern side at the outbreak of the war; and when Grant offered himself as a volunteer his services were speedily accepted. A few months later he was practically in command of all the troops in Northern Missouri. From that time forward his history is the history of the Civil War. Beyond all the other commanders on his side he showed great strategical instincts, as evinced by his siege and capture of Vicksburg—that most important Confederate stronghold. He also displayed immense tenacity of purpose—witness the "Battles of the Wilderness," which went on for three weeks, which cost him 40,000



GENERAL U. S. GRANT

Born April 27, 1822. Died July 23, 1885

men, but which virtually exhausted the resources of the Confederacy.

Although Generals Sheridan and Sherman had played an important part in the suppression of the so-called "Rebellion," the chief credit for its extinction was popularly assigned to Grant. In 1868 his grateful countrymen elected him as President. He was less successful as a statesman than as a soldier, for though personally incorrupt, he was surrounded by a self-seeking *entourage*; yet, but for a superstitious feeling against electing the same man thrice running, he might have attained the unique honour of a third-term Presidency. After his exodus from the White House General Grant went on a tour round the world, and was everywhere received with the highest honours. These were partly due to his military renown, and partly to the fact that he was the representative man of a great and powerful community. His later days were clouded by adversity. He became involved, together with his sons, in disastrous speculations; then his health failed; and he died after great suffering from a cancer in his throat, borne with remarkable fortitude and patience. He had been staying at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, for the sake of the bracing air, and it is probable that his death, which took place on Thursday, July 23rd, was accelerated by a wave of excessive heat. General Grant was at one time famous for his taciturnity, but since he was relieved from the cares of office he became much more talkative. He was originally a non-smoker, but was led to smoke from the numerous presents of cigars which admirers sent him. The habit grew upon him, he smoked twenty cigars a day, and possibly this excess hastened the development of the cruel disease which cut him off.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Negretti and Zambra.

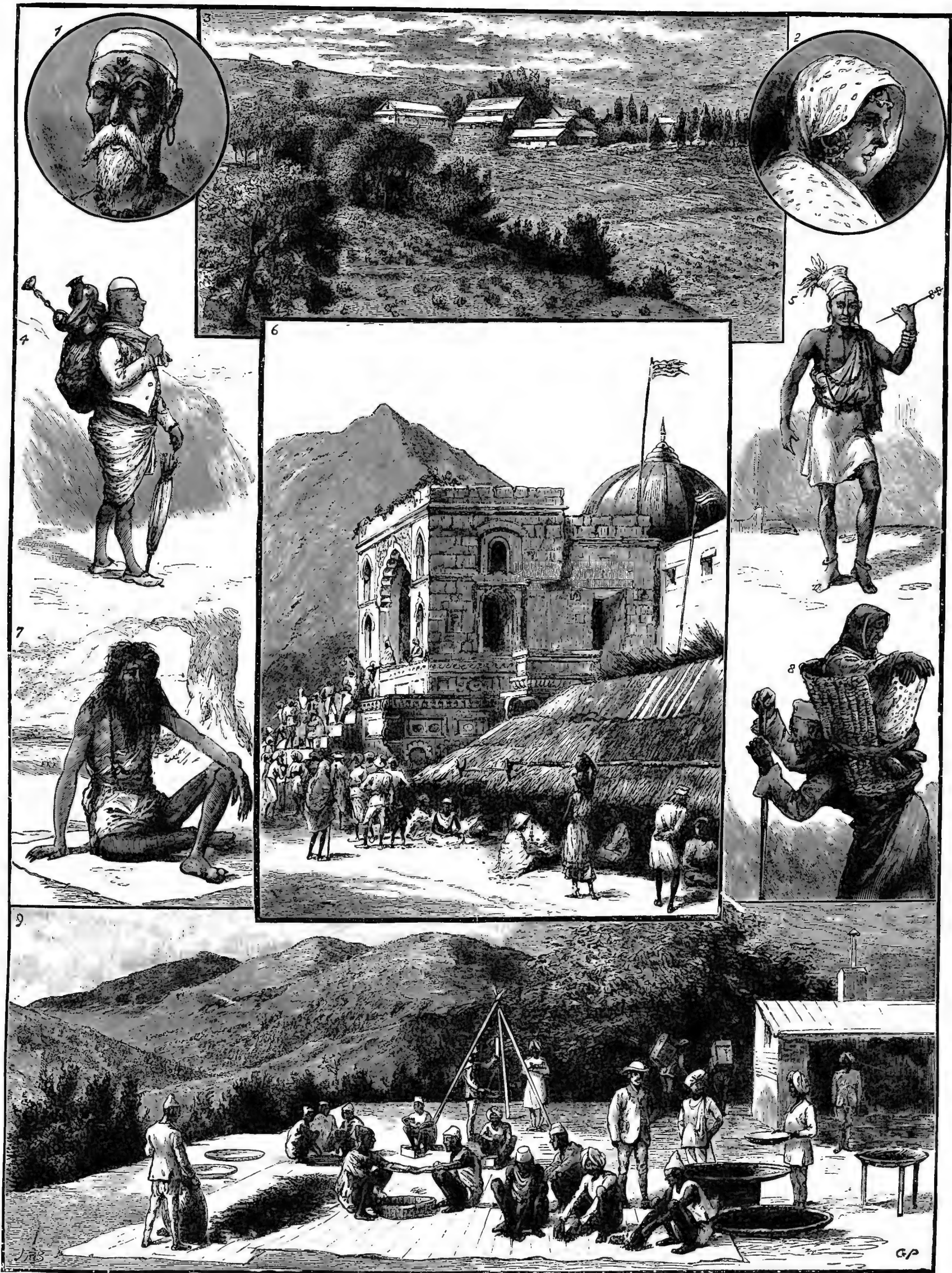
GOODWOOD RACES

THE arrival of the Goodwood Race Week means that the knell of the London season has been sounded; and although many of the fashionable world are detained in town until Parliament rises, still, with Goodwood, what may be termed the



"THE SOLDIER'S PARTING"

FROM THE BLACK AND WHITE DRAWING BY W. J. CARPENTER, WHICH GAINED THE PRIZE AT THE SCHOOL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS



1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8. Some of the Pilgrims to Vishnu's Holy Shrine

3. Kousanie Tea Garden, Kumaon

6. Vishnu's Famous Temple at Badrinath, one of the most Sacred Shrines in India

9. Group of Tea-House Men, showing different Stages of the Manufacture

PEN AND INK SKETCHES IN BRITISH GURHWAL, N.W. PROVINCES, INDIA

"first emigration" begins. Goodwood still retains its prestige of being the most delightful of race-meetings, the secret being not only that it is held in the charming domains appertaining to the Duke of Richmond, but also that it is sufficiently distant from any great city to render the "rough" element—which nowadays gives even to Ascot a rather Epsom aspect—conspicuous by its absence. Our engraving represents the well-known scene enacted year after year, when at the foot of the steep ascent the sturdy cart horses are hitched on to the carriages of "the quality," so as to enable the latter, without unduly distressing their own cattle, to climb up to the horsey Paradise whither they are all bound.



THE TURF.—The Sandown Summer Meeting, followed by Goodwood, sounds as usual the knell of the parting London season; and now the Metropolis has within its "Greater" area only a trifling population of about four millions. Still society has fled, and by the time these lines are in print the final hand-shaking among the *élite* will have been done in the Duke of Richmond's park, and all good wishes wished till the next merry meeting. From an aristocratic point of view, the Goodwood gathering of the present week has been quite up to, if not beyond, the average standard of late years, but certainly there has been a falling-off in the attendance of "the general," owing probably to "hard times" and the "general depression" in trade. As to the racing, there is no disguising the fact that it has been unusually tame, there being hardly a really exciting incident to put on record. The dry weather and consequent hard state of the training grounds throughout the Kingdom, coupled with the fact that the recent abundance of meetings has partially exhausted the supply of horseflesh, will account for the generally poor fields and for the total collapse of the once famous Goodwood Stakes, which made the meeting something like the play of *Hamlet* with the Prince omitted. But tame as was the racing, the meeting was a most enjoyable one if only for the fineness of the weather, accompanied as it was by a delightfully cooling but perhaps somewhat dangerous east wind. The Prince of Wales was present, in a white hat too, and the Princess, and almost all the satellites, aristocratic and otherwise, who revolve round them in their courses. On the opening day the Goodwood Plate was substituted for the time-honoured Stakes, and but four animals came to the post. Of these the American Blue Grass, on the strength of his recent victories, was made favourite, but he was beaten by Lavaret, who also has recently been in the winning vein. The Richmond Stakes, for two-year-olds, promised to be a very interesting race, but owing to some of the cracks being reserved for later events, Sunrise had only a moderate field to beat, and beat it easily enough. The Duke of Westminster scored with Kendal in the Ham Stakes, his colt beating Modwena and another, and in the Gratwicke Stakes with Metal, who had only a solitary opponent in Winkleman, who ran in the colours of Mr. Bowes, "the father" of the Turf. As is so often the case at Goodwood, long odds on favourites were more than once upset, and so it came to pass that on the second day St. Helena, with 4 to 1 on her, was beaten by Hurry in the Drawing-Room Stakes, and Cambusmore, at the same odds, was beaten by Prinstead in the Visitors' Plate. Other hot favourites, however, including Paradox in the Sussex Stakes, landed their supporters, but in the Stewards' Cup, a sort of "Royal Hunt" Cup, a veritable outsider, in the shape of Dalmeny, who started at 33 to 1 in a field of near a score, came to the rescue of the book-makers, enabling a considerable number of them, in turf phraseology, to "skin the lamb." Boulevard and Goldstone, the two first favourites, did not get a place, but Despair, perhaps the most unlucky horse now on the turf, ran second. No less than four stakes on the second day produced but two starters each, and another only three. Still the number of animals on the spot was considerable, but owners for some reason or other seemed shy of running those they had there.—Looking back for a moment to last week, it may be noted that The Bard scored his fifteenth successive victory in the Great Kingston Two-Year-Old Plate at Sandown, making up his sum of winnings to 8,463*l.* Cissy, however, "made him gallop," perhaps really for the first time in his career.

CRICKET.—Since our last notes on inter-county cricket, Notts has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 26 runs, Shrewsbury's superb batting conducing no little to the result, as he scored 137. On the first day's play only three Notts wickets fell for 203. Flowers, the Notts bowler, too was in great force, taking eleven wickets in the match at the cost of 89 runs.—Kent has suffered another defeat, but only by one wicket, after one of the most exciting finishes with Surrey that has been witnessed for many a day. The Surrey totals were very small, 177 and 154, compared with its previous performances this season.—Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire by eight wickets, but the latter has defeated Sussex, as might have been expected, by 154 runs.—As matters now stand with the first-class contesting counties, Yorkshire and Notts, are at the top of the tree, each having suffered only one reverse during the season. Lancashire and Surrey follow next with two defeats each.—Big scoring has recently been the order of the day, and perhaps in no previous season have so many "centuries" been made. The last few days have been specially prolific in such performances. In the Yorkshire v. Gloucester match, not finished at the time of making these notes, the "Champion" and veteran W. G. Grace made 132 in his best style, and was then "run out" according to the umpire, whose verdict was very questionable.—Norfolk v. the M.C.C. at Lord's on the first day's play made the wonderful score of 527 for the loss of only four wickets, Mr. L. K. Jarvis being credited with 181, his brother, C. J. E. Jarvis, with 130, and Hansell, the professional, with 136. But the M.C.C. have had their revenge, so to speak, for their bowling being then knocked about, by their representatives in various other matches doing ditto to the bowling of their opponents. Thus in their match v. Clifton College Davenport scored 179, and Mr. W. N. Roe 102, to say nothing of Mr. Hadow's 89; against Cheltenham College Scotland made 205, and Mr. H. Ross 130; and against Worcestershire Mr. Spencer Phillips was credited with 103 (not out).—For the Royal Engineers in their match v. Royal Artillery Captain Friend and Lieutenant Dumbleton put together 111 and 110.—Mr. Key, for the Gentlemen of Surrey v. Gentlemen of Derbyshire, made 123.—Mr. Micklem, of the Incognito, scored 106 v. Streatham.—For the Harrow Wanderers Mr. Spiro made 155 against Lincoln Lindum; and at Cambridge, where big scores seem the rule in the Long Vacation, Mr. Brutton, for Jesus College v. Caius, ran up 144 (not out), while in the King's and Clare v. Corpus match Mr. Ford (an old Repton captain) contributed the extraordinary score of 254. We really seem approaching the era when centuries will be thought but little of, and batsmen will have to make their "bi-centuries" if they wish to be thought much of.

CYCLING.—At Leicester, on Saturday last, a good field contested the Twenty-Five Miles Amateur Bicycling Championship, which was won by H. R. English, the North Shields champion. His time was 1 h. 20 min. 13 sec., the best amateur time on record for this race promoted by the National Cyclists' Union.

ATHLETICS.—Mr. J. M. Cowie, the London Athletic Club sprinter, showed capital form at the Blackheath Harriers' Meeting at Catford Bridge last Saturday, winning easily the 220 Yards, and afterwards succeeding in carrying off the first prize in the handicap at the same distance from scratch. He also altered the amateur record by running the distance in 22 1-5th sec.—It is a matter for regret that the authorities at Lillie Bridge, which has almost a "classical" reputation, have allowed some "female" walking races to be advertised to come off there during the month of August.

POLO.—The polo season, at least as far as regards London, which has been one of the most successful of late years, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last at Hurlingham, when the home club antagonised Ranelagh, some of the best players taking part in the game. The last-named won by four goals to three.

DANCING.—One would think that the present weather was hardly suitable to a dancing contest as a form of sport or pastime; but W. Curtis (late of the Haverley Minstrels) has proclaimed himself "ready to dance the well-known J. H. Haslam, providing the said gentleman is forthcoming with his money."



I.

In the *North American Review* for August five distinguished medical men endeavour to give some sort of answer to the question, "Can Cholera Be Averted?" Americans are naturally anxious about the scourge which is working so much mischief in Spain. Stringent quarantine regulations are here recommended, and advice is given as to diet, preventive medicines, and so on.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald on "The Animal Soul" is as emphatic in his arguments as any of the orthodox he denounces. The superstitious dread of darkness to which some folks are liable he attributes to inheritance from the ancient monkeys. These animals at night-time were an easy prey to the prowling leopard, and this primeval terror of the midnight hour they have transmitted to all their descendants, whether simian or human. Dr. Oswald gives some striking instances of resemblance between man and other animals.

In *Harper* Mr. Edwin Curley supplies much interesting information about "Social Democrats in the Reichstag." He is evidently familiar with contemporary German history, and such personalities as those of Bebel, Vollmar, and Viereck are well worth knowing. Nothing is more remarkable in modern politics than the rapid increase of the Teutonic Social Democrats in influence and popularity; a result doubtless largely due to the distinguished qualities of their leaders.—"English and American Railways" is an amusing, instructive, and well illustrated article. The items of difference between the systems of travelling in vogue here and in the States are clearly brought out, and not altogether to our disadvantage. But the point of view of the writer is American.

"Fossil Food," in *Cornhill*, is, for a Science article, unusually bright and lively in manner. The very antique source of sustenance alluded to is common table-salt, which dates, as a rule, from the Triassic age. It would be difficult to convey geological lore in more sparkling and amusing fashion than does this writer.—"Unparliamentary Boroughs" is an inquiry into the meaning of the last word of the title, and it is traced and explained in its variants of "Brough," "Barrow," "Burgh," and "Bury." As an historical-philological paper, this is a good one.—"A Cheap Nigger" is a very fair specimen of a short and queer story of the last degree of improbability.

There is in *Temple Ear* an excellently-written narrative of "The Princesse de Lamballe." Why the first word of the title should be English and the rest French we are at a loss to conceive. However, the story of this lady, who was the familiar friend of Marie Antoinette, and who, by her devotion to the Queen, became one of the victims of a barbarous massacre, is well worth re-telling.—"Victor Hugo" is a sympathetic and eulogistic paper, in which the great Frenchman's power as a lyric poet is duly emphasised.—Some amusing anecdotes are collected in an article on "Practical Jokers." It is impossible to speak very highly of the two short stories.

The Rev. S. A. Barnett writes the opening paper in *Time* on "Modern Babylon," in which he insists on the necessity of establishing a higher standard of morality in social life. His thought is characterised by earnestness and feeling.—Mr. A. Miner's article on "The Suez Canal Difficulty" puts in a nutshell the main points of our Egyptian policy, and the issues before this country are stated with lucidity.—Mr. Frederick Gale tells us much that is entertaining in "Little Vauxhall" about the late William Sandys Wright Vaux. "Little Vauxhall" was No. 13, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn, and bright, lively, and representative was the company, which the social qualities of the archaeologist gathered round him there.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* contains a valuable paper on "The Crofters," by Mr. James Sime. This gentleman evidently understands his subject, and he sheds much light both upon the grievances, habits, and superstitions of these Highlanders.—The second part of Mr. Hastings White's "Pilgrimage of the Thames" is prettily written and charmingly illustrated. It is good town reading for this sultry weather.

Mr. W. H. Pollock contributes to *Longman* interesting expressions of opinion on "Garrick's Acting, as Seen in His Own Time." The source from which Mr. Pollock derives his information is a letter written in October, 1775, by the German critic Lichtenberg to his friend Boie. Garrick's personality, it would seem, dwarfed those of other actors, who, beside him, failed to interest an audience.—*Longman* also contains a pleasant contribution to literary history in "La Rochefoucauld's Maxims."

Mr. Joseph Hatton's epistolary reminiscences of "Victor Hugo" in the *Theatre*, will well bear perusal, as much of the matter is quite new.—The same cannot exactly be said of Mr. Henry Marden's "Samuel Foote as a Humorist;" but Mr. Marden displays industry in the collection of his materials, and has arranged them well.

The *Leisure Hour* is admirably put together. The paper on "The Printing and Binding of the Revised Bible" is full of striking statistical information. There are few people, possibly, who are aware what a wonderful organisation the University Press at Oxford is. Here they will find much to enlighten and surprise them.—Mr. Charles Whymper, too, writes entertainingly a naturalist's article, entitled "A Leisure Hour on a Summer's Day."

The frontispiece of the *Magazine of Art* is a beautifully executed engraving from Mr. Alma Tadema's painting, "Who Is It?"—There is also an excellent illustration taken from Kaubach's picture, "Unvalued Liberty."—We can commend also among other good things Mr. J. A. Blaikie's "The Dart: Buckfastleigh to New Bridge."—"Poems and Pictures: On Calais Sands," is this month's sad in its verse and subject-illustration.

The *Art Journal* is not so lavishly illustrated as usual. The frontispiece is a careful fac-simile of Mr. Marcus Stone's beautiful drawing, "A Reverie."—Mr. M. Bourne describes, and Mr. Raffles Davison illustrates, in "A Southern Watering Place," the features of the interesting and beautiful country in and about Eastbourne.—Mr. F. G. Stephens writes about "Hammersmith and Chiswick," and those who were their more distinguished inhabitants many years ago.



THE SEASON.—The great and forcing heat of the last fortnight has brought on the wheat very fast, though it has probably rather shrivelled the grain. Barley and oats have suffered from the want of moisture, especially the latter cereal, which now looks like being a decidedly short yield, on most lands, though on a few soils, where moisture has been retained, the oats look magnificent. The root crops, of course, are suffering from the combined heat and drought, and potatoes are likely to be much smaller than usual. Hops have grown vigorously, but the terrible increase in fly has driven farmers to washings and other expensive means of resisting the insect foe. The flower-garden is languishing under the extraordinary heat, and nothing but liberal waterings after sundown will suffice to keep plants in verdure and bloom. Grass is getting very brown, and in many places the ground is beginning to crack. The conclusion of the haymaking has been merry and fortunate, and the orchards are yielding fairly of cherries, and promising well of other fruit.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual Show of this Society has just been held at Alnwick, when not only was the number of entries in excess of last year, but, excellent weather favouring the Show, there was a really numerous attendance. The sixty shorthorns made a capital display of that noted breed. The Duke of Northumberland was an important exhibitor, but he did not take in his own town the same high honours which he secured at Preston. The awards at the Royal were in fact reversed by the Northumbrian judges in more than one instance. The polled Angus breed, but thinly represented at Preston, was a good show at Alnwick. The animals exhibited were an almost ideal collection for displaying the best that can be done in rearing these fine animals. There was a good contest for the sheep prizes, and the Leicesters, Cheviots, and Blackfaces filled many pens with excellent examples of the three famous races most in favour in the county. Lord Hastings sent some Southdowns, and Mr. Craster some Hampshires. In each case the Southern races were represented by animals which were equal to holding their own at good Shows in the Home Counties or East Anglia. The display of agricultural horses was particularly good, and the hunters also were well worthy of the attention which they attracted.

WEST MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The fine weather and the good show ground at Knighton might have been expected to attract a larger gathering than actually was to be seen last week at this annual exhibition. The stock shown, however, were of sufficient merit to well repay those who took the trouble to go and see them. Shorthorns were a small show, but of exceedingly high quality, and the entries of Herefords—eighty-six—was the largest in the annals of the society. The sheep were an extraordinarily fine display. Shropshires naturally were the principal feature, and the beautiful pens which had attracted an unusual amount of attention at the Preston Show seemed none the worse for their week in the North, and subsequent long railway journey. The display of Welsh sheep might well have been better. We have been disappointed at the display of Welsh sheep even at Shows in the Principality itself, and Welsh farmers are not, apparently, very spirited exhibitors. The show of pigs at Knighton was remarkably good, which is an exception to experiences at most recent Shows, including the Royal. The agricultural houses were good, but there were uncommonly few of them. There were very few hunters or ponies entered.

CHEAP MEAT is promised us by an importer of American cattle—brought from the Far West to Deptford—and there reckoned worth 4½*d.* per lb. We shall watch the results of this undertaking and note the retail prices charged.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.—The Shorthorn Society now consists of 1,131 members, and has a balance of 522*l.* It continues to issue export certificates and to publish a Herd Book.—English breeders of Jersey cattle have now a Society of their own, which counts 241 members on its roll, and is in a satisfactory financial condition. The Society already gives a number of valuable prizes, and they intend to encourage the breeding of Jerseys by still further donations to local exhibitions.—The Shropshire sheep-breeders, who recently formed themselves into an association, now number 248, and include many of the best names in the county. They have a balance of 400*l.* on the right side of their account, and they are able to give liberal support to exhibitors where Shropshire sheep are shown. Their new Flock Book contains the entries of 628 rams, as against 486 in the previous issue.—The Hackney Horse Society now numbers 393 members. Lord Poltimore has just been elected president, and Mr. Walter Gilbey vice-president. The Society is doing much valuable work in increasing the popularity of a very useful breed. The next Show has been fixed to take place at Islington in March.—The Shire Horse Society, with its list of 1,121 members, and its balance of 2,155*l.*, claims a position among our biggest agricultural associations. The Prince of Wales has been elected President for 1886. An American Shire Horse Society has been formed in connection with the English one, and their united efforts will do much to keep up the standard of the breed on both sides of the Atlantic.—Among Agricultural Societies about to hold their annual exhibitions may be named the Coquetdale, who have their meeting at Warkworth on the 6th of August, the Burnley, at Burnley on the 8th, the Whitby, at Whitby on the 13th, the Keighley, at Keighley on the 15th, the Barnsley, at Barnsley on the 25th, the Wimmerleigh (horses), at Wimmerleigh on the 11th of August, and the Farnworth, at Farnworth on the 3rd of September. Buxton Horse Show is fixed for 19th August, and various local Societies hope for good shows of poultry at Whitby on the 13th of August, at Keighley on the 15th, at Bangor on the 6th, at Beverley on the 7th, at Whitworth on the 8th, at Ilfracombe on the 20th of August, and at Crewe on the 5th of September. London visitors to country places should never overlook the local Shows. They are generally held in pleasant parks or grounds, and afford a good chance of noting local peculiarities and characteristics.

THE WISBECH SHOW was remarkable for a show of one hundred and seventy-five heavy cart-horses. The cart-stallions, the colts of 1882 and of 1883, were all very good classes, and the class of yearling colts, headed by Lord Ellesmere's "Shrewsbury," deservedly attracted special attention. Twenty-four mares competed for prize for best brood-mare with foal, and this was a very pretty and attractive class. The class was silly-foals, was not only good of itself, but remarkable for containing a splendid animal, a beautiful bay, the property of Mr. H. Vawser, of March. She was given first prize over the head of Lord Ellesmere's foal from Lady Lincoln, which was second here, but first at Preston. There was a good class of hackney stallions; also a fair collection of Shorthorns. The sheep classes were not very good, nor did the judging seem to give satisfaction. There were large and good classes for butter and for honey.

NOTE.—Our issue of October 27, 1883 (No. 726) contains a PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHY of the late SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, which can still be obtained (price 6*d.*) at our office.

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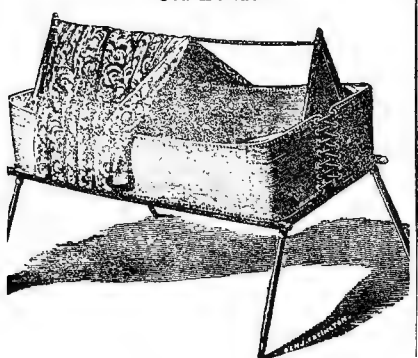
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JOHN MILTON

From a Drawing by Jonathan Richardson, the Elder, of a Bust by G. Vertue

TWO IMPORTANT SECTIONS of the South Kensington Museum are those known as "The Dyce Collection" and "The Forster Collection," the munificent bequests to the nation of the Rev. Alexander Dyce (1798—1869), and John Forster, Esq. (1812—1876). Mr. Dyce was eminent as a classic and English scholar, and as the learned editor of Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, and many others of the old dramatists, of several of our standard poets, and of the works of Richard Bentley. Mr. Forster had various strong claims to distinction as editor, critic, historian, and essayist, and as the biographer of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth, of Goldsmith, Landor, Dickens, and Swift. The Dyce bequest fell to the Museum in 1869. It included oil paintings, miniatures, drawings and prints by foreign and English masters, and a library (13,000 volumes), abounding in Greek and Latin authors, in Italian poems, plays, and romances, and, as might have been expected from the drift of its owner's studies, in the drama and poetry of our own language—many of the books being made still more valuable by the addition of Mr. Dyce's MS. notes. The Forster bequest followed in 1876, the year of Mr. Forster's death, Mrs. Forster having, with a liberality all the greater because it was unsolicited, waived her life interest in the Collection. It com-

Ben Jonson

E. Waller

A. Pope.

Autographs of Ben Jonson, Edmund Waller, Alexander Pope

prising paintings in oil and water-colours, drawings, sketches and engravings, manuscripts and autographs—including a very large proportion of the originals of the works of Dickens—and upwards of 18,000 volumes of printed and illustrated books, tracts, and pamphlets—the tracts and pamphlets alone amounting to many thousand pieces. Both Collections are rich in original and rare editions, presentation copies, and books with autographs and manuscript notes of eminent scholars and men of letters. They are lodged upstairs in the Museum Galleries, in rooms distinct and separate, but side by side, a juxtaposition peculiarly fitting, Mr. Forster having been Mr. Dyce's intimate friend, and (with Mr. William Macpherson) his executor. The Reading Room is used in common by visitors to the two Collections, and is open daily under the same conditions as the other Museum libraries. A very useful Handbook, illustrated with engravings and fac-similes, was published in 1880.

JOHN MILTON (1608—1694).—This portrait of Milton is engraved from a chalk drawing found inserted in an edition of "Paradise Regained," 1795, by Rev. Charles Dunster (the editor's own copy) in the Dyce Collection. On the



WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY

From a Sketch by D. Maclise, R.A.

back of the drawing is written "Milton fr[om] Mr. G. Vertue's Bust, by my F[ather]." This memorandum is by Jonathan Richardson the younger, and refers to his father Jonathan Richardson the elder, who was in his day one of our principal portrait painters, and, in conjunction with his son, the author of "Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost," 1734. George Vertue (1684—1756) was eminent as an engraver, antiquary, and draughtsman, and produced more than one portrait of Milton, but not, as the dates will show, from the life.

Milton lies buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate, the church in which Cromwell was married.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE (1772—1834).—Between 1830 and 1838 "A Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters," forming a series of about eighty portraits and portrait groups, appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. These sketches, "in many cases tinged by caricature," were drawn by the master hand of the late Daniel Maclise, R.A., then a young artist, under the signature of "Alfred Croquis," and were accompanied by prose notices, chiefly by the editor of *Fraser*, "bright, broken" William Maginn. The entire series has been republished in a handsome volume, with additional and highly interesting "Notes," by Professor Bates of

John Evelyn

Autograph of John Evelyn

Birmingham. Probably the only survivor of the "Gallery" is Rev. G. R. Gleig, the late Chaplain-General to the Forces, and author of that very amusing book, "The Subaltern," and numerous other works, chiefly of a military cast. Many of the originals of these portrait-sketches are in the Forster Collection, and three of them have been selected for this Supplement, namely, the friends Coleridge and Lamb, and Thomas Carlyle. In the corner of the Coleridge Maclise has written—"S. T. Coleridge from Life, Highgate. D. M." The poet was then living at the Grove, Highgate, with Mr. Gillman, in whose house he died in 1834. It is interesting to compare with this portrait Emerson's description of Coleridge in 1833, as given in the "English Traits"—"A short thick old man, with bright blue eyes, and fine, clear complexion, leaning on his cane. He took snuff freely."

BEN JONSON (1574—1637).—The autograph of "rare Ben Jonson" is found in many books, for, according to his learned



LORD BYRON

From a Drawing by Count Alfred D'Orsay

editor William Gifford, the number which he gave away was "prodigious." This example, from the Dyce Collection, is on the title-page of the "Tragedies and Comedies," 1633, of one of his contemporaries, John Marston.

EDMUND WALLER (1605—1687).—The poet's autograph—a rare one—is on the fly-leaf at the end of "Les Poesies de M. De Malherbe," Paris, 1666, in the Dyce Collection. At the beginning of the book are these two lines, also in Waller's handwriting—

After a tempest when ye storme is layde
Ye calme sea wonders a[t] ye reaks it made.

Aldison speaks of Waller as "that admirable writer [who] had the best and worst verses of any among our great English poets."

ALEXANDER POPE (1688—1744).—Pope's autograph is the signature to a printed receipt for two guineas from the Marquess of Dorchester, "being the first payment to the subscription, for the Translation of Homer's Iliads." The receipt is inserted in a remarkable copy of Garth's "Dispensary," fifth edition, 1703, a small book with a great pedigree. It was presented by Garth to Pope, who bequeathed it to Bishop Warburton, who gave it to the Rev. William Mason, from whom it passed, first, to Dr. William Alderson (father of Mrs. Opie), and then to his son, who presented it to Lord St. Helens by whom it



SIR WALTER SCOTT

From a Sketch by Sir E. Landseer, R.A.



S. T. Coleridge from Life Highgate D.M.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

From a Drawing by D. Maclise, R.A.

was finally given to Samuel Rogers, author of "The Pleasures of Memory." At Rogers's sale in 1856, the great collector, George Daniel, bought the book for 12*l.* 15*s.*; and at Daniel's sale in 1864 Mr. Forster secured it for 26*l.* Besides Pope's receipt, the volume contains the original pen-and-ink portrait of the poet, "drawn, without his knowledge, while conversing with Mr. Allen at Prior Park," by W. Hoare, R.A., of Bath, in 1740. This is "the only full-length portrait" of Pope: it is engraved in Carruthers's edition of the poet's Works, Vol. I., 1853. Pope has supplied in his printing hand names left blank in the

the Soule," was once very popular. It contains, according to "Allibone," 38,922 lines, or nearly four times as many as "Paradise Lost"! The book is in the Dyce Collection.

JOHN EVELYN (1620—1706).—Evelyn is now best known by his "Diary and Correspondence," but he wrote many other books and on many different subjects, such as "London," "smoak," salads, the education of children, gardening—his own garden at Sayes Court, Deptford, was famous—architecture, painting, engraving—he himself was an etcher—Lucretius—apparently the first English work on this poet—medals, navigation and commerce, and forest trees. Evelyn's autograph is on the title-page of Fontenelle's "Plurality of Worlds," translated by John Glanville, 1688, and the book was a presentation copy bearing this MS. inscription—"Ex dono Doctissimi et Illustrissimi Authoris Decr. 17th, 1687." Glanville's was the first English translation of Fontenelle's work, the title of which re-appeared on a modern book

in the middle of the present century. Fontenelle enjoyed a "plurality" of years, coming into the world in 1657, and going out of it in 1757. Evelyn himself died at a good old age at his seat, Wotton, in Surrey, where he is buried. The book is in the Dyce Collection.

LORD BYRON (1788—1824).—This pencil portrait, with a little colour in the face, is by Count Alfred D'Orsay, and was taken by him when he met Byron at Genoa in 1823. It is not the same portrait as the frontispiece to Lady Blessington's "Conversations with Lord Byron." The portrait is signed "D'Orsay," and is believed not to have been before engraved. It is in the Forster Collection.

SIR WALTER SCOTT (1771—1832).—This, and another drawing of Scott's head, in the same frame, are by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. They are in the Forster Collection. Landseer painted Sir Walter twice—a full-length portrait with the scenery of the Rhymer's Glen, which was in the gallery of Mr. Wells, of Redleaf (is this the one now possessed by the Duke of Buccleuch?), and the sketch in oil on panel, done at Abbotsford, which was presented by Albert Grant, Esq., to the National Portrait Gallery in 1874.

QUEEN ELIZABETH (1533—1603).—The great Queen's signature is appended to a warrant of the year 1570 to the Earl of Lennox, Regent in Scotland, requiring him to send to Berwick "an Englishman being a fugitive." The entire subscription appears to be in the handwriting of the Queen, which is said to be unusual. From the Forster Collection.

WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY, LORD TREASURER (1520—1598).—This signature of the Queen's great Minister is appended to an order for the payment of an "Estimate for 302. 5. 10." for victualling ships, dated 31 August, 1594. From the Forster Collection.

KING CHARLES I. (1600—1649).—The letter, which appears to be all in the King's handwriting, is a short one, dated "Hamptoncourt 22nd Sep: 1647," and addressed to his "Nepueu" (Prince Rupert). In it the King says: "Since I saw you all your Actions hath more then confirmed the good opinion I have of you, assuring you that next my Children (I say, Next) I shall have most care of you." From the Forster Collection.

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR (1599—1658).—The letter, all in Cromwell's handwriting, is dated "Aug. 13th, 1649, from aboard the *John*" [Millford Haven], and was written to Richard Mayor of Hursley, Hants. "Loving brother" points to the connection between the two families, Richard Cromwell having married Dorothy Mayor on the May-day of the year this letter was written. Richard and Dorothy Cromwell lived at Hursley (Kemble's parish in our time), and the latter died and was buried there. The letter, which is in the Forster Collection, is printed in Carlyle's "Cromwell," II. 154, and Carlyle tells us that in pulling down the old Hursley House, a rusty lump of metal was found which was said to have turned out to be the Great Seal of the Commonwealth. Where is it now?

CHARLES LAMB, "ELIA" (1775—1834).—This is another of the "Fraser" portraits by Maclise. There is a remarkable variation between the original pen and ink sketch here reproduced and the engraved portrait—in the sketch there is neither bottle nor glass on the table at which Lamb is sitting. The inscription under the portrait is on the title-page of "The Last Essays of Elia," 1833, a gift we may be sure the legatee highly prized; for although Mr. Forster, then a young man beginning his career, was only a "friend of later days," we know, on excellent authority, that he was "one with whom Lamb found himself as much at home as if he had known him for years." In the Collection there are several notes from Lamb to Mr. Forster, printed in Percy Fitzgerald's "Life, Letters, and Writings of Charles Lamb," 1873. After Lamb's death Mr. Forster wrote a memoir of him in the *New Monthly Magazine*.

THOMAS CARLYLE (1795—1881).—The portrait, like those of Coleridge and Lamb, is also from the *Fraser* "Gallery," by Maclise. It represents Carlyle as a young man. The autograph is the signature to a letter to his friend Mr. Forster, written from Chelsea in 1844, and having reference to an invitation to be present at a proposed dinner to Dickens before going to Italy. In it Carlyle says—"I truly love Dickens; and discern in the inner man of him a tone of real Music, which struggles to express itself as it may, in these bewildered, stupefied, and indeed very empty and distracted days,—better or worse! This which makes him in my



THOMAS CARLYLE
From a Drawing by D. Maclise, R.A.

estimation one of a thousand, I could with great joy and freedom testify to all persons, to himself first of all, in any good way. But by dinner—at Greenwich—in the dog-days—under Lord Mahogany—by leg-of-mutton eloquence; alas, my soul dies away at the idea. exclaims, *Que nunc abitis in loca?* I pray you have me excused."

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW (1807—1882).—Mr. Forster numbered amongst his friends and correspondents many of the foremost Americans of his time, including Longfellow and Emerson, whose autographs are here introduced. Longfellow's is the ending to a letter dated "Bonchurch, July 20, 1868," and written when the poet was on the point of leaving for the Continent, after one of his visits to this country. In it he says: "I have in my brain a confused memory of London: rattle and roar of streets; and 'dreams of fair women' in drawing-rooms; and breakfasts and luncheons and dinners in hopeless

With kind regards to
Mr Forster, and to Dickens
at Gad's Hill,
Over affect. Yours
Henry W. Longfellow

Autograph of H. W. Longfellow

entanglement; and an endless procession of people, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON (1803—1882).—Emerson's signature is to a letter to Mr. Forster, dated "Concord, September 4, 1871." It runs as follows—"My delinquencies have grown to be so

R. W. Emerson

Autograph of R. W. Emerson

habitual yet so crying and unpardonable that they begin to darken my old days uncomfortably. I almost never write a letter, and receive from time to time gifts of the greatest value without a word of acknowledgment, so that my only salvation must come from obedience to the precept of Buddhi, 'Never thank your benefactors.'

Your loving friend Elizabeth

Autograph of Queen Elizabeth

William Makepeace Thackeray (1811—1863).—This pencil sketch, by Maclise, in the Forster Collection, is believed to be of Thackeray when a young man.

Autograph of Lord Burleigh

in the Forster Collection, is believed to be of Thackeray when a young man.

Your most loving Uncle & constant faithful Friend Charles I.

Autograph of Charles I.

ISAAC WALTON (1593—1683).—This autograph of the author of the "Complete Angler" is on the title-page of "Psyche: or Loves Mysteries," 1648, a poem in twenty "canto's," by Joseph

your loving Brother Oliver Cromwell.

Autograph of Oliver Cromwell

Beaumont, an "Ejected Fellow of S. Peters College in Cambridge." The "errata" in the first canto have been corrected with a pen.

Beaumont afterwards became Master of Peterhouse, and his poem, an allegory "displaying the intercourse betwixt Christ, and

Actions hath more then confirmed the good opinion I have of you, assuring you that next my Children (I say, Next) I shall have most care of you." From the Forster Collection.



EMIA
ndia

CHARLES LAMB
From a Drawing by D. Maclise, R.A.

To John Forster Esq
A Legacy from Elia.

Autograph of Charles Lamb



Read No. 53

Much adoe about Nothing.

Sam. Moore

Richard Bronte

As it hath been sundrie times publickly
acted by the right honourable, the Lord
Chamberlaine his servants.

Written by William Shakespeare.



LONDON
Printed by V.S. for Andrew Wise, and
William Aspley.
1600.

TITLE-PAGE OF SHAKESPEARE'S "MUCH ADOE ABOUT
NOTHING," 1600
Quarto (Re luce I facsimile)

Is it quite too late to make the first step to reform, by saying to you that I received long ago your noble gift of the 'Life of Lander,' of which I read a large part on its arrival, and many more pages from time to time since, and I still keep it on my table with a security of permanent interest? Only a few days ago I read with delight one of the best sentences that I have seen for long—Crabb Robinson's defence of Wordsworth against Lander, Vol. II., 316, and the whole book abounds with anecdotes of mark, and with just appreciation and censure. Your kindest note accompanying the book ought to have decided my instant reform, but I am still a slave to my tasks, and my repentance is late and spasmodic. But to day my son asks me, if I have any messages for England, through which he is to pass to Germany, and I am startled effectually to remember several benefactors therein two-and-twenty years ago, whom I should not like that he should pass by without a respectful salute. So I hope you will give the boy your benediction, and assure him that his father has your forgiveness."

Crabb Robinson's "defence" of Wordsworth is well worth quotation—"What matters it that he is insensible to the astonishing powers of Voltaire or Goethe? He is, after all, Wordsworth. In all cases I care little what a man is not; I look to what he is. And

Wordsworth has written a hundred poems the least excellent of which I would not sacrifice to give him that openness of heart you require. Productive power acts by means of concentration. With few exceptions those only love everything who, like me, can themselves do nothing."—Forster's "Life of Lander" (1876), p. 371.

"MUCH ADOE ABOUT NOTHING" (1600. QUARTO).—Of Shakespeare's plays twenty had been printed in his lifetime, in

single small quarto volumes, before the first collective edition of his dramatic works appeared in a folio volume in 1623, seven years after his death. Of these "first quartos" Mr. Dyce possessed four, one of which, *Much Adoe About Nothing*, published in 1600, is here represented by its title-page. Perhaps it was

George Frederic Handel.

Autograph of Handel

this particular quarto which Mr. Dyce "bought for two shillings, bound up in a ragged volume of otherwise worthless pieces." G. Daniel's copy, described in his catalogue as a "marvellous" one, fetched at his sale in 1864, 267*l.* 15*s.*; and it is worth noting, if only to show the extraordinary rise in the value



MRS. SIDDONS
From an Oil Painting

Byron Dec. 31st
1811. — John Forster

John Forster

from

Alfred Tennyson

Autograph of Alfred Tennyson

Alfred Tennyson

"Dum volgo scripsit pudet quic
plurima cano
"Me quoque qui feci judic, diuina
line."

Autograph and Inscription of Lord Byron

of books of this character, that Daniel gave but 1*l.* for his copy at the sale of the famous library of Richard Heber, who died in 1833. Mr. Dyce's copy is "short," and some former owner has marked it in many places. The play, in this the first and only early quarto edition, is not divided into acts.

EDWARD COCKER.—This is the somewhat rude effigy of the famous old schoolmaster, or, as he is described on the title-page of his "Arithmetick," "Practitioner in the Arts of Writing, Arithmetick, and Engraving." A copy of the fifty-fourth edition (1758) of this once popular book, with the portrait as frontispiece, is in the Dyce Collection. Lowndes, in his "Bibliographer's Manual," states that the first edition appeared in 1678, when it is believed Cocker was dead; but the British Museum has lately acquired a copy of "The Tutor to Writing and Arithmetick. Invented, Written, and Engraved by Edward Cocker," London, 1664, which the Museum authorities pronounce to be "the earliest edition of the well-known treatise on arithmetic, which gave rise to the phrase 'According to Cocker.'" The dates of Cocker's birth and death do not appear quite certain, but he seems to have been born in or about 1631, and to have died about 1675. He was buried in St. George's Church, Southwark, "in the passage at the west end near the school." Those who wish to know more about Cocker and his works are referred to an excellent article on the subject by Mr. H. B. Wheatley in the *Bibliographer* for July, 1884.

ADMIRAL VISCOUNT NELSON (1758—1805).—The signature to a letter (written with the left hand, Nelson having lost his right arm at Santa Cruz in 1797), dated "Amazon, Downs, Oct. 4, 1801," and addressed to Admiral Lutwidge, presumed to be the officer who, as Commodore Lutwidge, was one of Nelson's early naval preceptors. Admiral Lutwidge died in 1814 at the age of seventy-seven. Nelson was created by the King of the Two Sicilies Duke of Bronté. The letter is in the Forster Collection.

GEORGE FREDERIC HANDEL (1684—1759).—This autograph is the signature to a letter in the Forster Collection, dated "London, June 29th, 1736," and written to the Earl of Shaftesbury. Handel says in it: "I am extremely obliged to your Lordship for sending me that part of My Lord your father's letter relating to Musick. His notions are very just, I am highly delighted with them, and cannot enough admire 'em." These "notions" would be those of the third, or "Characteristics" Earl of Shaftesbury. "Giant" Handel, as Pope well called him, lived and died in a house in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square (now No. 25), on the front of which the Society of Arts has placed one of its useful memorial tablets. Handel's letters are said to be rare.

LORD BYRON (1788—1824).—This inscription is on the half-title of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," fourth edition, 1811. "N—d A." stands for Newstead Abbey. The quo-

Mrs. Siddons

Autograph of Mrs. Siddons

of the half-title, delightful Leigh Hunt has written—"Given me by the author on my birthday, October 19th, 1815." (See Hunt's "Lord

Byron and Some of His Contemporaries," I. 261—6). This copy contains several alterations and corrections in Byron's handwriting, and is in the Forster Collection.

SARAH KEMBLE, MRS. SIDDONS (1755—1831).

—An unfinished but beautiful head in oil of the greatest of English actresses, by an unknown painter, probably either Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., the intimate friend of Mrs. Siddons and her family, who often drew and

Thermon

Autograph of Sir Joshua Reynolds



1811 20th
1812.

ROBT. BURNS

Autograph of Robert Burns

Painted her, or his pupil, G. H. Harlow. Mrs. Siddons was herself an amateur artist in sculpture, and added a studio to her house in Baker Street. One of her works, her own bust in plaster, is in the Dyce Collection, to which this unfinished head also belongs.

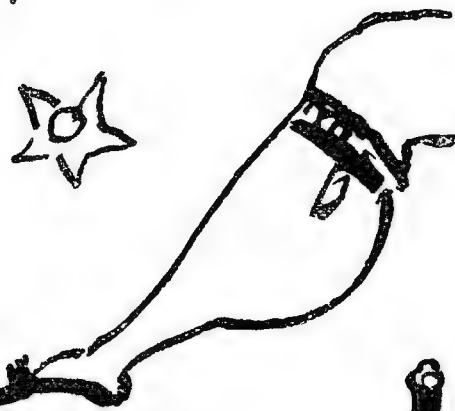
Mrs. Siddons died in 1831, at No. 27, Upper Baker Street. The Society of Arts has placed one of its tablets on the house, which is the last before you reach

John Wilkes

Autograph of John Wilkes

Pope B. Test B

He



in time In a

Portion of a Letter Written by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. to Mr. Forster

the Park. She was buried in Paddington Churchyard, and there is a tablet to her



Ingenious Cocker, now to Rest thou'rt gone,

No Art can shew thee fully, but thine own.

Thy rare Arithmetick alone can show

Th' vast Sums of Thanks, we for thy Labours owe!

WOODCUT PORTRAIT OF EDWARD COCKER, THE FAMOUS ARITHMETICIAN

Facsimile of Frontispiece in an Early Edition (1758) of his "Arithmetick"

You will come out with
an astounding volume this
season - I hope by the fresh
poultice I am now about to
put to this nose & that I
may be able to get it under
before I see you - fancy painting
inspired! pictures with good nose
in a bag!



Yours very truly
D. MacLise

PORTION OF LETTER BY D. MACLISE, R.A., TO JOHN FORSTER
With Autograph

memory in the church. The statue in Westminster Abbey was
erected by Macready.

MRS. SIDMONS—This is the signature to a letter which appears
to be entirely in Mrs. Sid-
mons's own handwriting,
an unusual occurrence, if, as
it is said, she generally em-
ployed an amanuensis.

The letter was written in 1812, at Richmond, from the house of
her friend, Sir Ralph Milbanke (afterwards Noel), whose only

believe me far from full grown
W. Wordsworth
7th April
my brother & day - 61

Autograph of William Wordsworth

daughter married Lord Byron. It is addressed to "Mrs. Cockerell,
Westbourne House, Paddington," and the writer speaks of "dear
little Westbourne Farm," which was at that time her country
residence, and calls it her
"snug nest." There is
also a reference to her
daughter "Cecelia"
(died 1868), afterwards
the wife of George
Combe, the phrenolo-

Brown
your faith
of Dinsdale

Autograph of Lord Beaconsfield

gist, and author of "The
Constitution of Man." This
letter is in the Dyce Collection.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P.R.A. (1723-1792).—Sir Joshua's
autograph and library stamp are found on the title-page of

Johnson

Autograph of Dr. Johnson

"De Arte Gymnastica," by H. Mercurialis, published at Amsterdam in 1672, and illustrated with plates. Mr. Dyce's authenticating MS. note says, "This copy belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds: see his autograph on the engraved title-page." Volumes from Sir Joshua's library are of rare occurrence.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A. (1802-1873).—Mr. Forster had invited Landseer to a birthday dinner (in 1845) at the "Star and Garter," Richmond, and in his answer he explains why he is afraid that he shall not be in time to join the party, adding, however, the hopeful and pictorial postscript here shown, which, when translated, reads thus—"I hope to trot to the 'Star and Garter' in time for a bottle."

DANIEL MACLISE, R.A. (1811 (?)-1870).—This is the illustrated conclusion of an undated letter to Mr. Forster, and needs the explanation given in the following extract:—"My whole nose is one red fiery mass arising from a blind boil that has engendered on the very tip. I have had it a week, and not shaven for a fortnight, so that you could not know me. All the blood of my body seems exhausted to furnish the expenditure of this bloated spendthrift."

ROBERT SOUTHNEY (1774-1843).—Here are the autographs of three successive Poets Laureate. Southney's beautiful signature is at the foot of the title-page of "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," by Alfred Tennyson, 1830, the first of his volumes to which he put his name, and containing pieces not found in subsequent editions. It is a rare book (in the Dyce Collection), and has fetched £1. 10s. in the auction room.

The "James Spedding" who gave Southney the "Poems" was the "J.S." of Tennyson's lines beginning—

The wind, that beats the mountain, blows
More softly round the open wood,

Dear Dyce. I am going for Tuesday 20th

W. M. Thackeray

Autograph of W. M. Thackeray

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850).—The signature to a note to Mr. Dyce, apparently accompanying a presentation copy of the "Excursion," touching poem which the author says, "When you read the 'Excursion' do not read the quarto—it is improved in the 8vo." Wordsworth dates from "12, Bryanston Street," on his birthday, as shown in the *fac simile*, and the "61" proves that the note was written in 1831.

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.—An autograph inscription in a presentation copy to

Mr. Forster of the Poet Laureate's "Poems," published in 1842.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD (1804-1881).—This is the signature to a letter (in the Forster Collection) to Mr. Disraeli's publisher, the late Henry Colburn, dated "Grosvenor Gate, August 31, 1845." It relates to the printing of new editions of "Contarini Fleming" and "Alroy," and with it were enclosed the prefaces to these two novels. On the fourth side is a sketch of a title-page for "Alroy," with this motto—

And where art thou,
My country! On thy voiceless shore,
The heroic lay is silent now;
The heroic bosom beats no more.
And must thy lyre, so long divine,
Degenerate into hands like mine!

In the letter Mr. Disraeli refers to a new and "standard" edition of "Vivian Grey."

SAMUEL JOHNSON (1709-1784).—This signature of Johnson is far more interesting than a formal autograph. It was found on the back of a letter (in the Forster Collection), addressed "Mr. Richardson, Printer, in Salisbury Court." It is supposed that Johnson, who then lived in Gough Square, on the opposite side of Fleet Street,

Dr. S. Johnson's own
signature; for he
he called at Richardson's
to write his name
to show that he had
called.

note by Mr. Upcott.

went across to see
Richardson, at his house
in Salisbury Court (now
Square), and not find-
ing him in, and most probably being unprovided with a
card-case, wrote his name on the back of this letter, which
would be lying on the printer-novelist's desk or table. The letter



NICOLÒ PAGANINI
From a Drawing by D. MacLise, R.A.

itself is worth notice. It is dated May 18th, 1749, and is from one
Solomon Lowe, offering Richardson a motto for his "Clarissa
Harlowe" from Strabo. Rich-
ardson has made a note or two
on the back in his rather small
handwriting. The letter came
from the stores of that cele-
brated collector of autographs,

Gavin Ross
Douglas Jerrold

How admirably we resemble Mr. Upcott.

Autograph of Douglas Jerrold

William Upcott, whose MS. note, vouched by Mr. Forster, is at
the side of Johnson's signature.

Marked Dickens

JOHN
WILKES (1727-1797).—The sig-
nature to a letter, in
singularly clear handwriting,
to his friend Mr. Dell, dated

Autograph of Charles Dickens

"Prince's Court, Feb. 17,
1780." In it Wilkes speaks
of his intention to be pre-
sent at a meeting in the
"county town" (Aylesbury)
in "a great public cause."
He ends, as might be ex-
pected, with his compliment
to your family and to all
the good friends of liberty
with you." From the Forster
Collection.

ROBERT BURNS (1759-1796).—The poet's letter to
his "dear friend and honored
patroness," Mrs. Dunlop,
was written in November,
1790. It contains extempore
verses to an infant, headed
"A Monsr. Monsr. Henri"
(Mrs. Dunlop's grandchild).
Burns tells Mrs. Dunlop
that he is "much flattered"
by her approbation of his
"Tam O'Shanter"; and he
gives her this bit of advice:
"As to printing of Poetry,
when you prepare it for the
Press, you have only to
spell it right, and place the
capital letters properly: as
to the punctuation, the
Printers do that themselves."

The seal on the letter is a
heart pierced with two
arrows. From the Forster
Collection.

NICOLÒ PAGANINI.—
This "pale magician of
the bow," the most famous
(Continued on page 135)



DESK, CHAIR, AND WALKING CANE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH



DRAWN BY C. S. REINHART

"Do come and kiss me," said Angela, appealingly."

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR

By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

Author of "Joseph's Coat," "Coals of Fire," "Val Strange," "Hearts," "A Model Father," &c.

CHAPTER VII.

"An odd little fancy dropped into my mind last night, Lucy," said Farley to his wife on the morning after this episode. "I took a liking to it when I saw it, but it fell into some furrow or cranny of the mind and I forgot it. But lo and behold it is here again this morning, a seed grown into a tree, as swiftly and strangely as Jonah's gourd. And lest like Jonah's gourd it should perish as quickly as it rose, I go to shelter it with leaves of paper, and to nourish it with ink, and to dig about it with a quill. My idle days are over for the time. I have found a new book, my dear. Run away and play, and take the boy with you, there's a good girl. I must set to work and garden my gourd at once."

In obedience to this request Lucy gathered together certain articles of needlework, and strolled away to the woods, with the boy careering about her like a young puppy. The little dell her husband had a day or two before maligned on canvas was her favourite place, and she sat down there beneath the moss-grown rock, on the gnarled trunk of the old tree, and with her unheeded work in her fingers lay back against the rock, and dreamed with her pretty brown eyes wide open. The boy wandered hither and thither, but made short excursions only, being warned by his late disaster, and now and then cautioned by his mother's voice.

It was Austin Farley's fixed and settled belief that he had been

blessed with the sweetest, the most charming, and most beautiful woman in the world. It was the belief of Mrs. Austin Farley, the unalterable faith and rooted surety of her heart, that she had been blessed with the wisest, the handsomest, and most generally gifted of men. This mutual certainty kept them happy, and did harm to nobody.

She had suffered, and her face in repose had a look of resignation and sadness, even when she was at her happiest. As she sat with her forgotten work dropped upon her lap between her loosened fingers she dreamed (and with her this was always a matter of course) of her husband. At one time he was courting her again, and at another time they were only just married, and were suddenly bitterly poor, and he was ill and she was nursing him, and at yet another time the reviewers were beginning to find him out. And now they were all in full cry about him. He was recognised, he was great, he was famous. He was going to be greater and more famous yet, and the wifely heart grew so tender and warm with these thoughts that a tear or two welled into her soft eyes, and she brushed them away with her hand.

She was not the paragon of charms her husband thought her, but she was very pretty and sweet for all that, and what with her wistful face and eyes and the sudden tears she made a deep impression upon two young people, who, themselves as yet unseen, had been looking at her for the last quarter of a minute or thereabouts. They

stood upon the path with its carpet of fir needles down which Dobroski had passed on the day of the little domestic picnic in the dell, and their steps had been noiseless even to themselves. Their tongues had been noiseless also, because one of them had been drinking in with all her heart the beauty of the exquisite day, and the other had been drinking in with all his heart a beauty of a different order. They were each disposed to sentiment and quiet, though for widely different reasons.

So when they came upon what Angela knew to be the very jewel of all the leafy and sun-dappled setting in which they moved, she did no more than wave a hand towards it, and then stood still and gazed. Maskelyne looked also, and they both saw a pretty and girlish-looking woman who, when they had time to see how nicely she helped out the picture, began to cry. At this they looked at each other in a little pity and shame, such as would be natural to sensitive young people who had surprised a stranger in like circumstances, and stole rather guiltily away. They had gone but a yard or two, though they were already out of sight of the mournful-seeming lady, when they became aware of a boy, who stood upon the path with his feet planted wide apart, and his hands upon his hips, and regarded them with blue eyes of unusual inquiring solemnity. He was dressed in a sailor costume of blue and white, and wore a sailor hat perched at the back of his golden head, like a blue halo.

"Oh, what a beautiful child," cried Angela, dropping down on

Dyce and Forster Collections, South Kensington

(Continued from page 132)

ot violin players, was born at Genoa in 1784. His first appearance in London, here sketched by MacIse, was at a concert at the Opera House, June 3rd, 1831. He died at Nice, May 27th, 1840. In Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" we read of Paganini's "extraordinary ghost-like appearance; his tall, skeleton-like figure; the pale, narrow, wax-coloured face; the long dark hair; the mysterious expression of the heavy eye." MacIse's drawing, which is in the Forster Collection, is inscribed "The Début of Paganini—Harmonics and Seul Corde, sketched at Opera House." Leigh Hunt says—"Musicians pressed forward from behind the scenes to get as close to Paganini as possible, and they could not sleep at night for thinking of him."

DOUGLAS JERROLD (1803—1857).—The signature to a note to Mr. Forster, written in 1847 from Sark, which sequestered island he describes as "this most wild, most solitary, and most beautiful place. No dress—no fashion—not respectability"—nothing but beauty and grandeur; with the sea rolling and roaring, at times, 'tween me and Fleet Street, as though I should never walk there again."

"How capably we railed it up to town" is a line of postscript, and points to a time when railway travelling was a novelty.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY (1811—1863).—This terse but all-sufficient acceptance of an invitation is on the inside of an envelope addressed "Revd. A. Dyce, 33, Oxford Terrace," the house in which Mr. Dyce died in 1869. The postmark appears to be 1868.

CHARLES DICKENS (1812—1870).—This is the signature to one of his many letters and notes to Mr. Forster, his friend, executor, and biographer.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH (1728—1774).—Goldsmith's gold-headed physician's cane, mahogany desk, and plain wooden arm-chair do not form part of either of the two Collections illustrated in this supplement; but they are fitly placed in one of the rooms which contain the bequest of Mr. Forster, the author of one of the most delightful biographies in the English language—"The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith." These relics were bequeathed by Goldsmith to his friend and apothecary, (for he was not doctor until afterwards) William Hawes, who attended him in his last illness, and published a very interesting pamphlet upon it the same year. They were given to the South Kensington Museum by the widow of Sir Benjamin Hawes, the grandson of William Hawes. The doctor was entrusted by Sir Joshua Reynolds with the management of Goldsmith's funeral and affairs after his death. He is also memorable as a philanthropist, and as one of the founders of the Royal Humane Society. That Society placed a tablet to his memory in Islington Parish Church.



DR. FRANCIS WARNER'S "Physical Expression: Its Modes and Principles" (Kegan Paul), is in some respects supplementary to Dr. Bastian's "Brain as an Organ of Mind" in the same "International Science Series." Like Dr. Bastian, Dr. Warner is convinced that intelligence is in some degree proportional to the size and structure of the brain; that physical action of brain which is associated with mind-phenomena, and which, being physical in kind, is capable of physical investigation, he calls mentation, postulating as a working hypothesis that every physical change is due to a purely physical force. The moral of this very interesting and closely-reasoned work is: "Take care that in children the nerve-system is sound and well-developed. Otherwise the vitality is lowered, and the power to endure organic diseases lessened. Childish impressions on the nerve-mechanism are of immense importance to the future moral and intellectual condition." Therefore the study of nerve-movements as modes of expression is even more essential to the physiologist than to the physical experimenter. Abundant motion is, under normal conditions, a sign of health; and there appears a direct analogy between trophic and kinetic action, i.e., between series of movements and series of acts of growth. The chapter on chorea and children's headaches and night-terrors should be read by school managers, though the child who in sleep screamed out that "the School Board man was coming" may have been suffering, not from overwork, but from that perpetual want of school pence which vexes some families. Dr. Warner pays much attention to hand-postures; the Venus de Medici's hands he says are nervous; those of the British Museum Diana energetic. His method of fixing his "motor gauntlet" to a baby's hand, and thus tracing the movements, as well as Mr. Darwin's plan of startling his baby by shaking a comfit-box close to its ear, shows the scientific value of things seemingly insignificant. The chapter on "Art Criticism," with quotations from the Jacobean John Bulwer's "Pathomyotomia," from Camper and from Mengs, admirably illustrates the principles on which he analyses expression.

Those who are puzzled as to where the truth lies between "Stepniak's" accusations and Dr. Lansdell's optimism should read Dr. Croumbie Brown's "Forests and Forestry in Poland, Lithuania, the Ukraine, &c." (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd; London: Simpkin and Marshall). The book contains not only a careful account of the Forests and Forest Exploitation, with notices of the Forestry school, and statistics of the timber exports from the Baltic, but also a chapter on Polish history, and three on Lithuania and its people. In one of these is a long extract from the Rev. Fortescue Anderson's "Seven Months in Russian Poland in 1863," describing how the writer and his host, Count Bisping, a young man from Bonn, were treated. The latter was banished to Orenburg; and his fate was that of thousands equally innocent of any attempt against the Government.

Sir Phillip Perring, studying neither folio nor quarto, but trusting, as becomes a scholar of Trinity, to the Cambridge Globe edition, has found many "Hard Knots in Shakespeare" (Longman's), in his unravelling of which many readers will find it pleasant and profitable to follow him. How few of us know one play of Shakespeare even as poll-men are expected to know a good many Greek plays. We read (those of us who are not content with talking about "the Bard," and occasionally seeing him acted) the same pet passages over and over again, simply skipping the difficulties, sometimes not even noticing them. In a popular play like *Macbeth* Sir Phillip unties as many knots as in seldom-read *Pericles*, finding them easy, in spite of what the Cambridge editors say about the corruptness of the *Macbeth* text. Sometimes we think he is far-fetched; as when in the *Winter's Tale*, II., 1, 140, he suggests that "to land-damn him" has reference to "the title (Land-amm?) of a high Swiss magistrate!"

Another instalment of Mr. Leslie Stephen's really exhaustive "Dictionary of National Biography" (Smith and Elder) takes us well on in the second letter of the alphabet. There is nothing in this third volume so elaborate as the notices of Bacon in Vol. II.; but lives like Alexander and John and Robert Barclay, the last by the editor himself, are models of terse completeness; and that of Sir J. Barrow, by Professor Beesly, is full of new facts. Each of the many able contributors is evidently set to work that suits him.

Those who value Bishop Oxenden's writings will know what to expect in "Short Comments on the Gospels for Family Worship" (Hatchards). Most expositions are too long for reading aloud; here we have the first two Gospels cut up into passages of ten or twelve verses, each with a very short, concise, and simple explanation, quite ready for use.

In the twenty-eight pages of "Prison Scenes" (Cook, Hyde Park Hall), Mr. C. Cook details his experiences when giving Bibles to prisoners in England, America, Greece, France, &c. Greek prisons bear the palm for dirt; in France solitary confinement is carried to terrible extremes; in Egypt men are kept locked up for six years and more without being brought to trial; in America prisoners mingle with their friends, and eat fruit, cakes, &c. Mr. Cook thinks one blot on our system is setting those who have no trade to work as navvies. In three years of such work the manager of a City firm lost seventy-two pounds' weight, had been in the infirmary seventy-four days, and felt sure he should not live to complete his five years. By Mr. Cook's intervention he regained his liberty.

A book like Mr. Adam Thom's "Emmanuel" (Remington) is the *crux* of the reviewer. Nothing is easier than to poke dull fun at it; to laugh at phrases like "the congenital identity between grace and gravitation" (proved by the existence of the planetoids); to jeer at Manitoba "summing up into 1204, i.e., 7 times 43 multiplied by the square of the digit of incarnation, and standing forth as the product of Emmanuel himself into the most specific pair of Emmanuel's arithmetical emblems;" and at Caesar's landing in 55 B.C. being called "a far-seeing solemnity which is to reverse the doom of Babel." But sneering in this way would be poor work: and, as it is impossible for us to understand such sentences as "the symmetrization of their annual contributions with Emmanuel's own composite uniqueness," or how *anthropatos* (pro-consul) can be called "the vastly most prominent congener of Antichrist," or how any one can prefer a Latin Psalm of George Buchanan to "Byron and Horace together from beginning to end;" nor what is the use of bisecting 644, Emmanuel's alphabet-number, into 322 each for His Deity and His Humanity, and then pointing out that either of these "embraces exactly 7 reckonings of Elijah," we prefer simply to leave the work to those who care for such speculations. Mr. Thom has converts; one lady, the orphan daughter of his *alter ego*, has supplied funds for placing a copy of his book in "every appropriate library round the globe;" another has translated it (and very readily) into French and German, and got it translated into Italian and Spanish. The *alter ego* left a widow as well as a daughter. The former seems to have objected to money being spent on Mr. Thom's "analogues." At any rate, "the woman is sent to her account the very hour that was advertised for the publication of the book." Here is a hint of some sad family quarrel to be righted when Christ shall be the All in All, a consummation which Mr. Thom, less eager than most students of prophecy, puts off till A.M. 12054. We have spent an unconscionable time in reading and in writing about this "Pentaglot Miniature."

From Mr. Thom to Mr. Matthew Arnold is about as far as we can go in didactic literature. If the "Discourses in America" (Macmillan and Co.), on Numbers, Literature and Science, and Emerson, are all that their author said during his sojourn in the New World, he must have astonished the Americans, accustomed as they are to floods of oratory of almost Midlothian volume. Floods, however, generally bring nothing but mud, not fertilising in these latitudes; whereas moderate rivers sometimes run with gold. Therefore, though most of us have read the "Discourses" already, no one will regret reading them again. The subject of the first of them gives Mr. M. Arnold the opportunity of being in his Preface sententious as becomes a prophet. We are glad that, though he is sorely exercised about the present crisis:—"The Barbarians (the aristocracy) impossible, the Philistines determining our course, rising politicians seeking only that the mind of the Populace may be found in harmony with the mind of Mr. Carvell-Williams," he does not despair of the individual Englishman:—"He almost invariably does his duty with the old energy, courage, and virtue." He has some well-deserved strictures on French novel literature.

It is needless to say that "Speedwell, a Bible Text-Book for Everybody" (Marcus Ward and Sons, Belfast and London), being got up by Messrs. Marcus Ward, is a dainty little volume. Here are thirty-one texts printed in gold, each with a different spray of speedwell copied from the life. The first copy was presented to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, when she was at Belfast last April.

So much sonorous nonsense has been talked in the name of Humanity (with the big H) that Mr. W. Arthur is quite justified in trying to sap Comte's very solemn creed with such solemn sheers as when, speaking of the Frenchman's way of treating things proximate as though they were identical, he says: "Land and water are proximates; but if you reason of water as land and of land as water, the result would be in reasoning what it would be in physics if you mingled the two—mud." But, though Mr. F. Harrison has his weak points (as Mr. Herbert Spencer has been ruthlessly pointing out), we don't think his definition that "Humanity includes the sum of human civilisation" is disposed of by saying: "Till I read that, I never had learned in any language living or dead that civilisation was a human being past, present, or future." Such a joke may pass current in a lecture hall; it is sadly out of place in an essay. Mr. Arthur is, however, often much better than this; he can hit hard; his "Positivism and Mr. F. Harrison" (Bemrose), the first of three parts of "Religion without God, and God without Religion," contains a summary of Comte's teaching, and is often successful in exposing its weak points. Mr. Arthur announces a reprint of his "Successful Merchant," the life (we believe) of Samuel Budgett, of Bristol.

"The New Principles of Philosophy" connect the Cartesian vortices with those Newtonian laws of gravity to which hitherto they have been assumed to be in direct opposition. Of Mr. Leighton Jordan's application of those principles to "The Winds" (Bogue), the third edition has been much abridged, the controversial part, impugning Dr. Carpenter's theories of ocean currents, being left out. To these curtailments is probably due the disappointing character of Chapter XIII., headed a "A Belt of Boulders," in which boulders are only indirectly hinted at. Mr. Jordan holds that, when the earth revolved much faster than it now does, whatever lay loose on the surface was carried to the equator and then borne upwards, forming a ring like Saturn's. The shape of the southern extremities of the world's great continents and peninsulas he attributes to the southward motion of the earth. This motion depends (he thinks) on the swaying of the axes; and, when the plane of rotation is changed, we get a northward motion and a glacial period. Mr. Jordan's speculations on this vexed question are well worth notice.

In collecting material for "Voice-Use and Stimulants" (Sampson Low and Co.) Mr. Lennox Browne used the plan which we mentioned in our recent notice of "The Child's Voice." He sent out lists of questions; and of 380 singers who sent replies, only ten desired to remain anonymous. He gives a list of names, but does not give each separate verdict. His own opinion is strongly in favour of abstaining, and he has 33 per cent. of singers on his

side against 66 who indulge. The question:—"What am I to sing on?" he holds to be a tradition from the bad days described in Bishop Earle's "Microcosmographie," when "the singing men in cathedral churches roared deep in the quire, deeper in the tavern, and served God oftener when drunk." Mr. Browne has an interesting chapter on Malibran, whose supposed love of porter has been made by other singers an excuse for intemperance. Sims Reeves's testimony is thoroughly in favour of temperance; but it is on record that Caroline Bauer recovered her voice in a few hours by slowly drinking a quart of hot beer in which she had stirred a tallow candle, till nothing but the wick was left.

All about "British Dairy Farming" (Chapman and Hall) is told in 500 pages, by Mr. James Long, the "Merlin" of the *Field*. He is a thorough master of the subject, and describes with great clearness the different processes and the newest machines and appliances, including the Canadian figure-eight churns. Dairy work has been for some time a matter of science, a fact which English and Irish butter-makers must practically recognise if they don't want to be beaten out of the field. Mr. Long gives a sketch of dairy work in various Continental countries; and he has a word to say about condensed milk, which Londoners use much more largely than they think. In 1881, 8,000 quarts a day were sent from Milan, restored to their original bulk, and sold as fresh English milk.

The third volume of Mr. Ormsby's "Don Quixote" (Smith and Elder) carries the story on to the "Adventures of the Distressed Duenna." We repeat what we said, before about the excellent print and paper, which form an appropriate garb for what we believe will be accepted as the final English translation of the famous romance.

The supply of angling books, scientific, didactic, humorous, and descriptive of scenery, or combining some of these and other elements, continues regular and abundant. "Fly Rods and Fly Tackle" (Sampson Low and Co., London), is by H. P. Wells, a scientific American angler, who modestly says in his preface that he addresses "beginners," but produces almost as many pages as there are days in the year full of most useful information and instruction even to veterans, and especially to those who want to know all about "Tackle, and How to Make It." The long chapter on fish-hooks is as scientific as a mathematical treatise on billiards, but our own erudite fisherman and author, Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell, in his "Modern Practical Angler," tells us almost as much about the matter and in fewer words. The making of rods and lines is fully discussed, and much learning displayed as to the various materials used in their manufacture, a pardonable preference being given to American productions. English anglers, however, will find Mr. Wells's book a most capital volume of reference in all that pertains to the technique of tackle-making. The work is illustrated with excellent diagrams.—Mr. David Webster in "The Angler and the Loop-Rod" (Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London) dilates on the advantages of the "spliced" rod and the "loop-line," and is likely to gain many disciples to uphold his views as regards the latter. The volume is rather discursive, and in its instructions to fly-fishers very critical as to the teaching of many previous authors. The coloured illustrations of trout and salmon flies are particularly good.—"Fly Fishing on Maine Lakes; or, Camp Life in the Wilderness" (Sampson Low and Co., London), is by another American author, Mr. C. W. Stephens, who combined the pleasures of camping-out with his angling on several trips, taking his wife with him, as a good husband should sometimes do. The descriptions of these trips are written with a good deal of humour without too many Americanisms, and the illustrations, while very funny, do not transgress the laws of good taste. "Joe," a kind of factotum, is the source of many comic episodes. The little volume is prettily got up, and will form a welcome addition to the angler's library.—A new edition of Scrope's "Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing" (Hamilton, Adams, and Co., London), was certainly necessary, as both the first and second editions are scarce, the former particularly so, and worth about 6s. a copy. William Scrope's book first appeared in 1843, and is reckoned among what may be called the "Angling Classics." The Tweed is the scene of most of the piscatory incidents recorded, many of which are told with great spirit and humour. The illustrations alone make the volume worth possessing, being by Sir David Wilkie, Sir Edwin Landseer and his brother Charles, W. Simson, and E. Cooke.

ON A DEMERARA SUGAR PLANTATION

SINCE the question of sugar has taken up so much of the public's attention, perhaps a short sketch of the manner in which the cane is grown and the juice converted into sugar will be interesting to some of our readers.

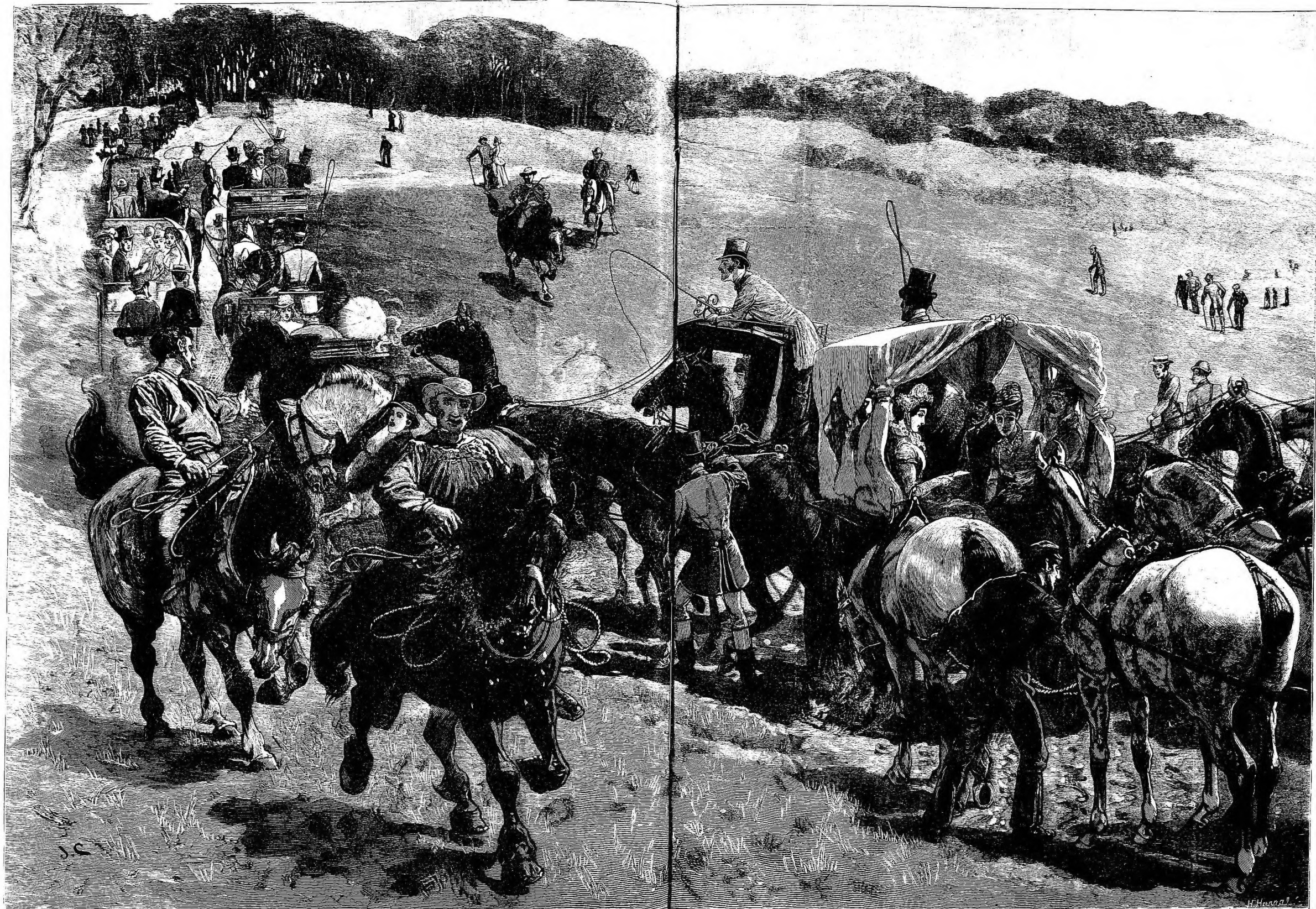
In British Guiana (the largest of the British sugar-growing possessions, and the most noted in the world) the difficulty is to drain the land, which is perfectly level, there being scarcely a rise of four feet in the whole of the cultivated districts; for instance, it is not at all an uncommon thing when riding round an estate to see the chimneys nine or ten miles off.

The drainage of all estates is effected by a system of surface drains which gravitate either to the sea or rivers, the surplus of water being let out by kokers; these kokers are doors which are placed on both sides of a cut made in the dam which defends the land from the encroaches of the sea or rivers at high tide, and are made in such a way that when the tide recedes the weight of the water in the draining trench will open them and run out, the weight of the rising tide will on reaching the doors shut them firmly; on many of the estates the doors have to be raised by pulleys, and are let down as the flood sets in; this is very important, as most of the estates and cultivated districts of British Guiana are below the level of high-water mark.

The estates are divided into fields containing from eight to ten acres, and are separated from each other by cross canals, running into the main canal, which leads to the factory. The fields are subdivided into beds of three roads width (the road is an old Dutch measure equal to 12 ft. 6 in.), between each bed is a drain two feet wide at the bottom, and about three to four feet deep: these lead to the side line or main draining trench, which carries off the surplus water either to the sea or river as the case may be, and is let out through the kokers already mentioned.

The cane tops (or plant) are planted in double rows across the beds, a space of about six feet is left between each double row, every alternate space being called a "Trash Bank," meaning that the leaves or trash are placed on that space when the field is being weeded and cleaned; this is often buried in stiff land so as to loosen the soil. The canes that are grown from plants take from twelve to fourteen months to come to maturity. Those that are allowed to spring from the cane root, after the cane has been reaped, do not take quite so long.

The centre of each bunch of canes throws out on arriving at maturity an arrow with a large plume of a pale mauve colour; the only thing I can compare it to is the feathery plumes of the Pampas grass; these are often collected by the coolies to make pillows with, and are by no means to be despised as a substitute for feathers. The centre cane in Barbadoes is often cut out when about two or three months old, and in its place two or three will spring up. As soon as the cane is ripe it becomes a yellowish colour, having joints three or four inches in length; the negroes are then turned into the field, armed with cutlasses, to reap the canes, which are heaped up along the edges of the cross canals, and thrown into iron punts by coolies. The punts, when full, are pushed into the main canal, and are



GOODWOOD—THE HILL IN THE PARK

dragged by mules to the factory, which is often a distance of five miles; on arriving at the factory the punts are placed beside a moving platform revolving round two rollers which carries up the canes to the crushing mill, where they are passed between three iron rollers, and all the juice expressed. The juice obtained will yield a certain amount of sugar, and also contain a certain amount of matter not convertible into sugar, which is called molasses.

The megass, or crushed cane, is carried off by an elevator which drops it into trucks waiting to receive it; these are conveyed along an elevated truck line to the logie or megass drying-houses; when dry it is used for fuel. On some of the largest estates the megass is carried straight to the boiler furnaces and burnt at once. This can only be done where they have the latest improvements, as the megass is perfectly wet after passing through the mill.

The juice obtained is pumped from the mill bed to a box filled with sulphur gas in order to purify it, and give it a yellowish tint; from thence it passes into a juice heater, out of which it comes at a temperature of 180 deg. to 200 deg., and runs into a clarifier. Here it is tempered with lime, both to correct acidity and coagulate the dirt, which thus rises to the surface, and is skimmed off. This process of tempering is most important, as any mistake made will be seen in the final result; if too much lime has been applied the sugar will be sticky, and liable to turn colour; on the other hand, if too little has been used it will turn out a dirty greyish colour. After the clarifying process the juice is boiled in a series of open coppers, called the "Copper Wall," till it has attained a sweetness of 14 deg., tested by the saccharometer; in the new process the "Copper Wall" is done away with, and the "Triple Effet" substituted; this consists of three vacuum pans joined by pipes, so that the juice can be drawn from one into the other. It has great advantages over the "Copper Wall," for while the Copper Wall is boiling a small amount of juice to 14 deg. or 15 deg. of sweetness, the Triple Effet is boiling a much larger quantity in half the time to a much higher degree (generally 25 deg.), and also saving a great deal of work in the regular vacuum pans. This process is not yet general. The best plant of machinery to be seen in Demerara is at Windsor Forest, the largest of the Colonial Company's estates; where they turn out 130 tons of sugar per week.

From the "Triple Effet" the juice passes into the vacuum pans, where the boiling is continued *in vacuo* till the crystals are formed. About an hour before the sugar is ready to be struck out of the pans, either the bloomer (a patent mixture of nitric acid and tin, &c.) or oil of vitriol is added to harden the crystals and give them that beautiful bloom for which the Demerara crystals are so celebrated.

The crystals being formed, the sugar and molasses is then let out into iron tanks; when cool it is put into "centrifugals" and cured, *i.e.*, freed from all molasses.

A centrifugal is a basket made of copper wire netting, which works on a pivot, and revolves at an immense pace; this basket is enclosed in an iron box, with a hole at the bottom. The sugar and molasses are put into the wire basket, through the meshes of which the molasses, flying out at a tangent, is caught in the iron box, and runs out through the hole at the bottom into an iron or concrete tank let into the ground, the sugar being left behind in the basket. The pace at which the centrifugals revolve is so great that a handkerchief soaked in molasses and thrown into one will be perfectly free of all molasses in two or three minutes. The sugar is then carried to a loft, where, after being left for a day or two, it is put into hogheads or bags ready for shipment.

The molasses obtained from the first masacre (the name given to the first sugar in its wet state) is re-tempered with lime, and again taken into the vacuum pan, where it is boiled to a high density; it is then let out into tanks set aside for the purpose, where it is allowed to settle for a week or two, to allow the crystallised matter left in the molasses to settle to the bottom; after this has thoroughly subsided, the molasses is baled off the surface and the thick sediment put into the centrifugals; in this manner we obtain that soft, sandy sugar which is now so common, and which will do away in time with what is known as "common process sugar." The molasses obtained from this second sugar is all the matter that was contained in the juice which was not crystallisable and not convertible into sugar; this is mixed with water, and sulphate of ammonia and oil of vitriol is then added to accelerate fermentation; this is distilled into rum. The rum that comes from the still is a perfectly colourless fluid, like water; before shipping it we colour it with burnt molasses. To every seventeen pounds of sugar obtained we, as a rule, get one gallon of 40 deg. overproof rum.

The average return of sugar per acre in Demerara is from two to two and a half tons; but I have heard of a field giving three and four tons to the acre, but this is very rare indeed. An acre of canes generally yields about twenty-five tons of canes. R. J. G.



"THE CHRONICLES OF CASTLE CLOYNE; or, Pictures of the Munster people," by M. W. Brew (3 vols.: Chapman and Hall), is a work of decided ability. It is an Irish novel of rather an old-fashioned sort, wherein politics have no place, the author chiefly confining himself to such phases and pictures of peasant life as he has known either personally or by hearsay. Many of the anecdotes are fresh and telling, are unquestionably genuine, and are probably very little coloured. Side by side with the fortunes of the Munster peasants who have to pass through the horrors of the famine year, run those of a ruined landowner of the old pattern, who fought contested elections in the sole hope of thus becoming free from arrest, and lived in an atmosphere of sordid debt and princely hospitality. Of course all this is nothing new in fiction, but the return to it is a refreshing change, seeing how desperately serious the Irish novel has become of late years. The great famine, too, has been often described: but its history will always bear revival. But the best parts of the novel are those which deal with happier conditions. Many of Mr. Brew's scenes of peasant life are altogether admirable—full of life, spirit, and humour, while not without the touch of pathos which is as essential to Irish humour as a shower to a rainbow. The various characters, also, while typical, are not mere types, but have their full quantity of personal and individual as well as of national traits. Many of Mr. Brew's passages would well bear quoting, such as his vivid descriptions of the "keen." In itself, the story is of little interest; but it is good enough to serve as a frame for a series of altogether excellent pictures, both grave and gay.

"The Sins of the Fathers," by Henry Cresswell (3 vols.: Hurst and Blackett), is interesting; but this time for the sake of the story. This is no doubt grossly improbable: but we have never held improbability to be in itself a fault so long as it relates to incident only. Whether it be a fault or a positive virtue depends entirely upon the way in which the improbabilities are managed, and Mr. Cresswell has managed his, on the whole, exceedingly well. They are used to bring about relations and situations which are worth dealing with as contributions to the study of character, and would otherwise have been difficult or impossible. The main interest depends upon the misunderstandings, of themselves and of one another, between a husband and wife, which for once are really natural and unavoidable, and enable the author to present those

generally out-worn topics in an original way. The serious blemish of the novel is the extension of mere improbability of incident into improbability of character. Harry Curgeven was not the sort of person to learn, from such experiences as he passed through, how to disappoint expectation by developing into the sort of paragon who must be born, not made, and the same sort of inconsistency attaches to his wife Genevieve. Goodness and badness must of course be mingled, but they must not be of incompatible kinds. In this respect the novel requires much more decision of treatment. In all others it is very far above the average, in other respects than in originality of design.

"Rogues and Vagabonds," by George R. Sims (1 vol.: Chatto and Windus), is a version of its author's drama, *The Lights of London*, of course with such alterations and adaptations as the difference between a play and a novel are considered to require. Of the kindred works, the play is very far the more attractive of the two. To anything like literary workmanship, not to speak of style, Mr. Sims rises superior, trusting entirely to whatever strength belongs to his plot: and the result is very decisive evidence of the indispensability of what he appears to scorn. The plot is fairly strong, as most people know, but it is curiously insipid in its book form. The only noteworthy characters are a dog and a parrot—especially the parrot, for whose sake the volume will be found worth skimming.

"Spanish Legendary Tales," collected by Mrs. S. G. C. Middlemore (1 vol.: Chatto and Windus) is a charming successor to the same author's "Round a Posada Fire." All in the present volume are described by Mrs. Middlemore as having been collected directly from the peasants among whom they are traditional, and as being put into English in as nearly as possible the words in which they were told to her. Their value to students of folk-lore is therefore obvious: while the romantic nature of the thirty tales themselves, with the accurate preservation of all their national flavour, are more than sufficient recommendation to those who read solely for pleasure. We gather from the preface that Mrs. Middlemore has not yet exhausted her collection, and trust that she will make it her business to do so as speedily as may be.

It is difficult to gather the intention of Henry W. Nesfield in writing "A Regular Pickle" (1 vol.: George Redway). The story is that of a scamp with a magically beautiful tenor voice, and—despite his being knock-kneed and remarkably under-hung—of fascinating appearance and manners. Besides being a scamp, he is a liar, a coward, a thief—in short, is duly qualified to bemoan the hero of another "Fatal Boots." As things are, however, he is merely made the peg for a chronicle of some of the dullest scrapes that could well be imagined, and the history, instead of ending, breaks off with no more apparent reason than with which it began. Tastes for pantomimic horseplay may find some gratification in the account of the adventures of the "Regular Pickle" when, under the name of Brother Tacitus, he retired from the consequences of his former scrapes into an Anglican fraternity; and, as even the most determined enemies of ecclesiastical eccentricities cannot possibly take the proceedings of Father Clement's disciples for a true picture of anything on earth, no harm is likely to be done. A considerable portion of the story is devoted to an account of Egyptian agricultural life: but this is neither novel nor picturesque enough to be interesting. Probably the author writes from experience, but, unhappily, the freshness of the Nile, either for romance or description, or for social and political comments, exists no more. On the whole, "A Regular Pickle" is a striking example of that most depressing of spectacles—an attempt to be excruciatingly funny without either the materials or the power. One merit it has, however—there is no sentiment in it from beginning to end.



YACHTING is now at its height; bearing that in mind we took advantage of an opportunity to see some of the latest novelties produced by a leading authority on this special line of dress.

The latest novelty in yachting jackets was made in dark blue cloth, single-breasted, fastened up the front with gilt mess buttons, no less than fifty buttons and button-holes, set on so closely as to touch; the same buttons were put round the edge of the basque; the effect was very natty and stylish. Another very distinguished costume was of dark blue cloth, with a square drape open on the left side to show a white serge trimmed with broad blue braid, edged with gold; at each corner was an anchor worked in gold. A new style of braiding and beads was very effective; the design is made in wide military braid outlined with narrow braid, the foundation is then cut away to show the under-skirt, which should be of a contrasting colour. A very pretty costume was made of dark prune coloured cloth over a delicate shade of buff cloth; waistcoat to match, cream coloured Cairo cloth combined with red or blue always looks well. A jaunty little *en tout cas* jacket which looks well with any costume was made in the coat shape; the foundation was of navy blue cloth with red facings, fastened with one large button. For dress occasions was a costume of fine cream serge with a full puffed back; at the sides were wide panels of navy blue cloth, jacket-bodice to match. A very elegant dress for a young matron was of mahogany-brown cloth in open worked leaves, outlined with a brown and gold narrow cord, over cream white serge, bodice to match; the skirt was made with long soft pleats and pointed drapery. A *grénat* serge was braided with a wide military braid, intersected with a hand-worked design in very fine silk braid.

With these yachting costumes either a cloth cap or a sailor's hat with a band round it, in black or white straw, should be worn.

Three warm wrap mantles were made thus; one was of tea-green cloth, very long, arranged at the back with very fine pleats, panels of *grénat* cloth, finished off at the front in a point edged with narrow gold and *grénat* braid; back piece of *grénat*, cuffs to match, edged with the cord; it is not easy to convey a notion of the stylish effect produced by this mantle when worn by a tall, good figure. The second mantle was of brown cloth with a gathered back half-way up, when it was turned over and the points attached to the shoulders, the remainder was left loose to form a hood, which was lined with gold-coloured satin. The third mantle was of mahogany-brown cloth with deep square hanging sleeves, collar and cuffs of brown velvet, a few shades darker than the foundation, tight fitting back, front either laced or buttoned down to the hem. Nothing looks prettier for more simple than a cream, pale, blue, or pink flannel, touched up with a contrasting colour in velvet or satin, bows, sashes, or full drapery. Sometimes these flannel costumes are made with petticoats, facings, collars, and cuffs of very narrow stripes in two or more colours, the drapery caught up on the left side with long loops and ends of cream, and the various coloured ribbons to match.

A variety of washing materials are in favour, both for river and sea wear, but we cannot think that they preserve their freshness so well as thin woollen materials; linen, sateen, and cambric crush so very quickly when damp. There are plenty of opportunities of displaying these fabrics at garden parties and other lawn fêtes, when they look very charming.

For a tennis party three stylish costumes were recently made.

One was of cloud grey cloth, the skirt arranged in very small pleats, the tunic and bodice were, the one tight fitting, the other draped simply; scattered thinly over them were small many-hued butterflies, no two alike, embroidered by hand in filloselle, such true imitations, *après Nature*, as almost to deceive the eye. The hat was of soft grey straw, with a velvet band and three butterflies, two with folded wings and one with them outspread. The second costume was of cream-coloured flannel, piped with ruby velvet, a plain skirt was put into full gathers, a hem of velvet was arranged in points outlined with very narrow gold cord, the bodice was honeycombed at the throat, waist and wrists, a narrow Swiss band of velvet, edged with gold cord, gave a finish to this pretty toilette; the hat was of the Leonardo da Vinci shape in cream flannel with a velvet band. A very dark brunette wore the third costume, which was of apricot-coloured very fine serge, with a narrow-pleated blouse bodice; between each pleat was embroidery of tiny brown ivy leaves in raised chenille; the same design was repeated on a larger scale round the hem and drapery; the hat was of cream and brown striped velvet.

For those young people who do not care to exert themselves by playing tennis on a hot summer's day, to whom all garden-parties are alike mediums for the display of dainty toilettes, an endless variety of materials are open. Parisians have followed our English style, and wear white in all its gradations of cream, *écru*, and pearl. Indian and Swiss embroidered muslins are much worn over coloured petticoats, the appearance of which is very seldom satisfactory, and generally has the effect of an old-fashioned toilette-table drapery. We much prefer them over a petticoat of the same shade, and either trimmed with plush, velvet, or corded silk ribbon to match, or with a contrasting colour.

White lace, arranged in numerous flounces, when of a clear and open pattern, looks well over deep red Surah silk or a deep orange colour; *gaze de soie* is very fashionable; as is also a material of alternate stripes of velvet and wire grenadine in cream, blue, or pink. Oriental crape is very much worn. Pale pink silk, with a rich brown or ruby-coloured waistcoat, has a very good effect. A black lace dress for old or young is quite a necessary piece of property, and has superseded the black silk which used to be *de rigueur* for certain occasions, and without which no wardrobe was considered complete. It is a somewhat expensive fashion that the parasol should match the rest of the costume, but this can be avoided by having a black lace and a white lace over silk or satin, which can be ornamented with a flower and bow to match the costume with which it is used.

A very pretty idea was carried out last month in a "Rose Ball" which was given by a number of young ladies—it was expected that all guests should wear roses. Two twin sisters wore the palest blue tulle with sashes of blue and red-striped silk, outlined in gold, tied on the left side in front (by the way, sashes are no longer worn tied at the back), bouquets of splendid dark crimson roses. A very effective toilette was of dark red tulle, with bodice and drapery of satin; across the front was a fringe of grass with a heading of white roses. Here, as everywhere, cream-colour was predominant, and formed a very good background for roses of every hue and shade.

Hats and bonnets are, as a rule, very high in front, made of tulle spotted with gold, jet, or steel, trimmed with fruit or flowers and fancy ribbon.

Two pretty bonnets for sisters were made, the one of red, the other of white currants. Gold and silver trellis-work bonnets are very popular. For the sea or river side ostrich feathers, which would suffer from damp, should be avoided. Coarse green rush hats are worn by young people in the country, sometimes trimmed with bulrushes, at others with poppies, grass, and field flowers.

Lace still continues in high favour, and is used for trimmings for morning, noon, and night, on costumes and bonnets or hats. Very rich Oriental embroidery, and pearl embroidery and fringes of varied hues are also much worn.



MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS AND CO.—Full of pathos, and quaint withal, is "Years Agone!" written and composed by Magdeline Wycombe and C. Flavell Hayward. It is of medium compass. Equally quaint, but of a manly type, for a florid bass voice is "King Thespius," written and composed by J. E. Webster.—"Nous Deux," a valse by Edgar de Valmeney, is above the average of music of this school.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.—"The Oratorio of Nehemiah," by Horace Hill, Mus. Doc., Cantab., has already established a name and reputation in the musical world; the subject is highly dramatic. It is taken from the first six chapters of "The Book of Nehemiah," and the text closely follows the Biblical narrative, which tells of the re-building of the walls of Jerusalem by Nehemiah. Strange to say, this striking narrative has not before been musically treated, for which the librettist has much to be thankful. This oratorio deserves to take a foremost position in the ranks of sacred drama (if we may use that term), and will doubtless in due time be familiar to all our choral societies of any standing, thanks to the inexpensive form in which it is published.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Odoardo Barri has branched out into a new direction; hitherto we have known him as a composer, and sometimes writer, of high-class ballads, sacred and secular, but he now comes before the public with a "Messa per due Tenori e due Bassi," a composition of high merit. The "Kyrie" is very melodious and devotional, the "Credo" is grand, and replete with fine harmonies, but most beautiful of this work is the "Agnus Dei," with its tenor solo and choral accompaniment. The composer may be congratulated upon his new departure from the beaten and overwrought path of ballad writing (Messrs. F. Amos and Co.).—Dr. T. Lloyd Fowle sends us two *in memoriam* hymns, the one "Rest, Brother, Rest," a funeral hymn for Sir Michael Costa, the other, "The Hymn of Peace," in honour of the late General Gordon (both are as good as *pièces de circonstance* can be (published by the author).—"At the Gate," written and composed by E. Oxenford and Charles Tibbitt, is a tale of waiting and its reward, the pathos of which will please the serious public (Messrs. W. Morley and Co.).—"As the River Flows," written and composed by G. Clifton Bingham and Edwin Greene will find many admirers (Messrs. Patey and Willis).—Two songs of a nautical character are respectively, "Our Mess Toast," words and music by Fred C. Milford; and "Steer Right On," by B. W. Trevallklyn (Alfred Hays).—"Legend," by G. Graun, is a very brief but pleasing piece for the pianoforte (Messrs. Augener and Co.).—"March of the Salvation Army," by J. Clinton Roberts, will find favour with the numerous followers of that movement (Messrs. Howard and Co.).—Easy to play, and agreeable to dance to, is "Happy Hours," a galop, by Crosby Smith (William Reeves).—One of the best out of many specimens of dance music which "The Inventories" has called forth is a waltz bearing that title composed by Léonard Gautier.—A meet companion for the above is "The South Kensington Galop," by Caroline Lothian (Frederick Pitman).—Very pretty and danceable is "L'Aurore," by Gaston Mistowski (Messrs. Conrad, Herzog, and Co.).

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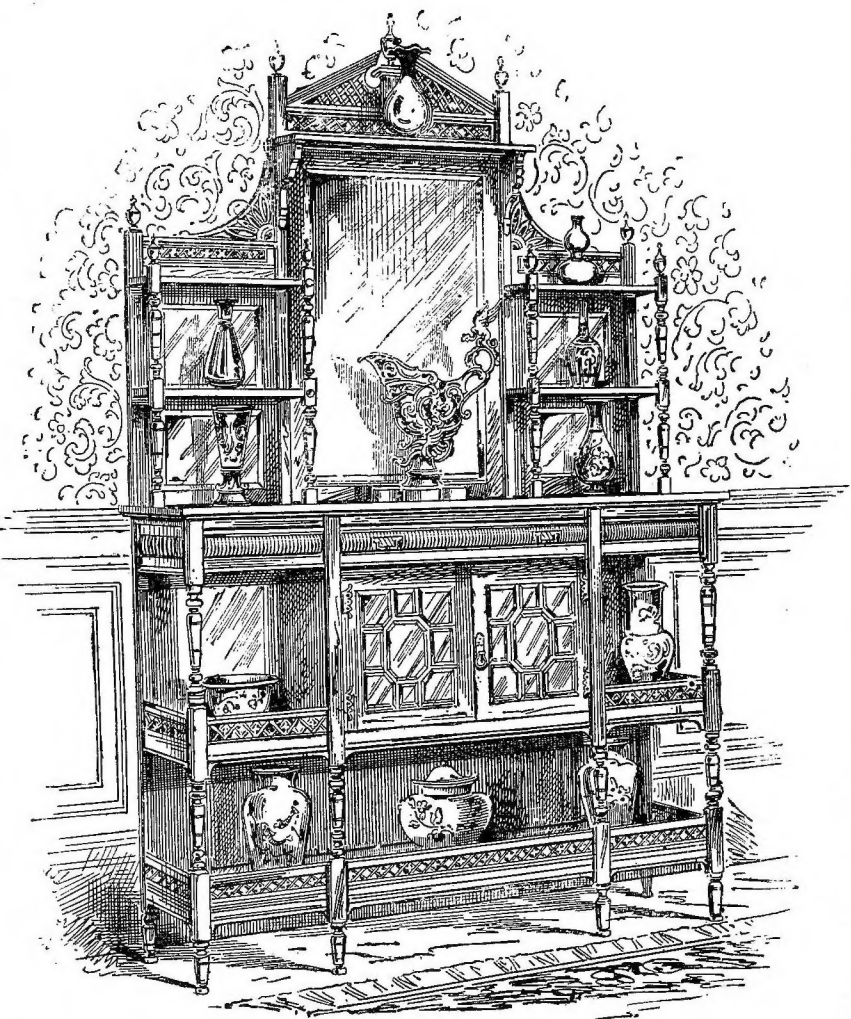
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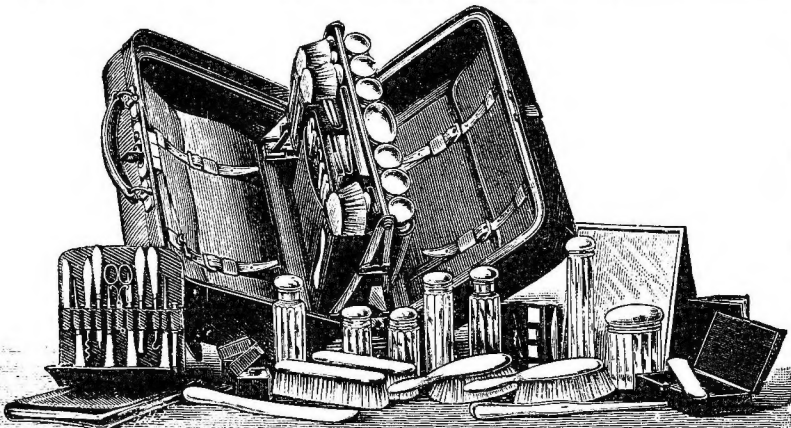
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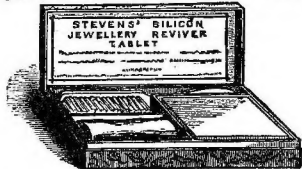
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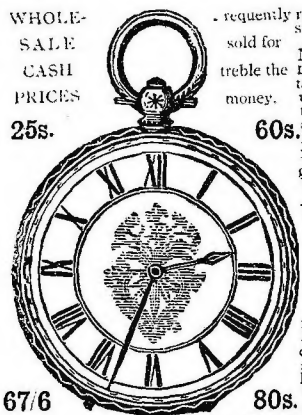
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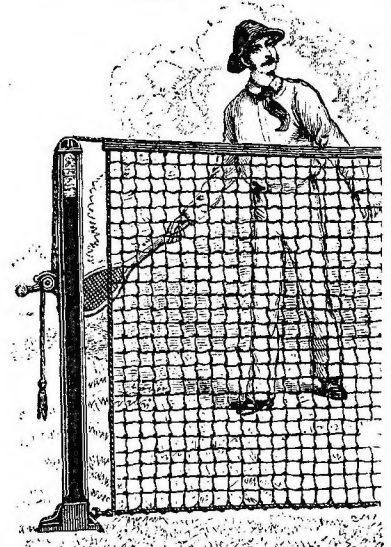
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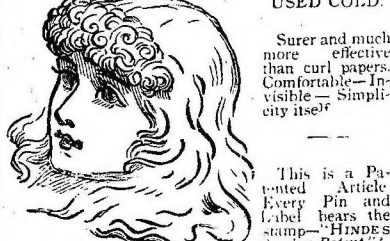
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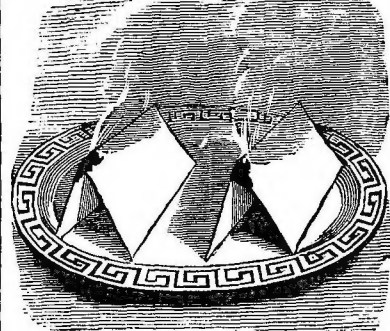
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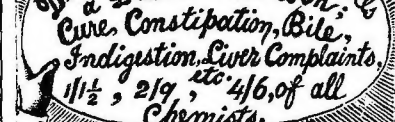
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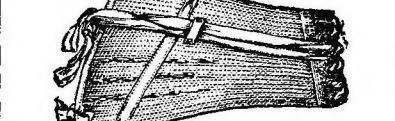
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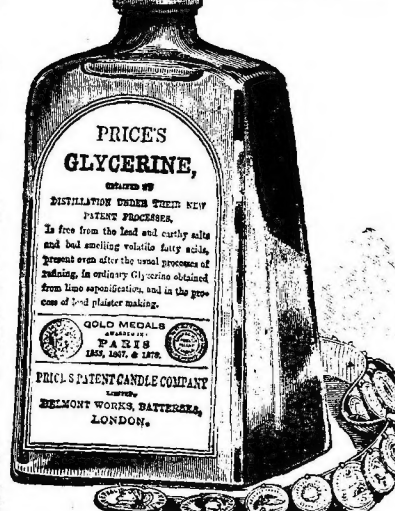
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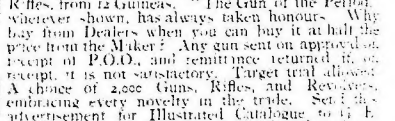
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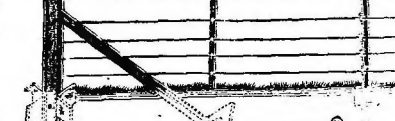
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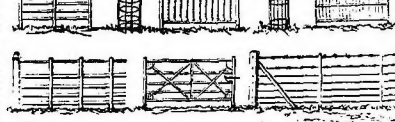
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